The New-York Times.

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THE CRITICAL WEEKLY!

AMERICAN WRITERS ONLY

THE ROUND TABLE!

THE ROUND TABLE for SATURDAY, Feb. 10, will be ready THURSDAY MORNING. It contains a spirited poem by GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, entitled "The War Correspondent's Last Ride;" also, articles upon "Sunday Sports in Boston," "Great Men in a Small Way," and "Jenkins at Home." The Editorials are upon "Radicals and Conservatives," "Is a Good Name Secure," "New Periodicals," and "False Sentiment toward the South." The Reviews are entitled "Social Life of the Chinese," "Our Cholera Preserves," "Natural History," "Monteith's Geography," and "Life of Dr Baird." The Literary and Art Notes are as full as usual. In continuation of the "Sketches of the Publishers," reminiscences are given of George P. Putnam. The "Correspondence" embraces letters from Boston, Philadelphia and Halle.

THE ROUND TABLE

has been criticised by nearly every leading journal in the country. The following extracts from recent notices will give evidence of the general favor with which this attempt at an INDEPENDENT WEEKLY is received.

"Beyond question the liveliest and soundest literary paper that comes to our desk."—*N. Y. Citizen, Feb. 3.*

"The best critical journal ever attempted on this side of the Atlantic."—*Cleveland Herald, Feb. 2.*

"Not only sustains but excels its previous reputation. The criticisms on books are done by very competent critics, and the literary intelligence is fuller than can be found elsewhere. A high moral tone pervades the articles. There is no dallying with dishonorable conduct in literature."—*London Literary Record.*

"Sharp, searching and correct."—*Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 24.*

"Its criticisms upon the character and motives of public men, and the great events of the day, are entitled to more weight than the criticisms of any other journal of which we have any knowledge."—*Kentucky Advocate, Jan. 18.*

"No superior in the country."—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

"There is a positive charm in the dash of élan with which the knights of THE ROUND TABLE rush upon favorable abuses."—*Christian Intelligencer, Jan. 4.*

"Shows a certain reckless, enthusiastic, chivalric devotion to what is genuine and good."—*Houston Telegraph.*

"The raciest, most genial, broad-spirited and wide-awake paper ever issued in this country."—*Hartford Times.*

"The only first-class literary journal in the country."—*Litchfield Sentinel.*

"Has a touch of real vital fire in it."—*New-York Herald.*

"By far the best of the new weeklies."—*New-York Leader.*

"Bold, talented, elegant, scholarly, dashing and impudent."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

"We would rather lose any half dozen of our weekly exchanges than this one."—*Clark's School Visitor.*

"Very sprightly and useful."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"Unquestionably the ablest literary journal that has appeared on this continent."—*Southern Cultivator.*

The character of the ROUND TABLE may be learned from the contents which have appeared in recent issues. A portion of the list is appended.

REVIEWS.

Mill on Hamilton.
New-France and New-England.
Matthew Arnold.
Draper's Civil Policy of America.
White's Shakespeare.
Dante as Philosopher, Patriot and Poet.
Sacred Poetry.
Mr. Ruskin's Lectures.
Jean Paul's Hesperus.
Michael Angelo.
About Sleep.
Froude's England.
Doses for Children.
Atlanta in Calydon.
The Gulistan.
Drum-Taps.
The Late Horace Mann.
Poetry of Orient.
Life of Abraham Lincoln.
Mr. Buchanan's Administration.
Our Mutual Friend.
Rationalism in Europe.
Concerning Wine.
Noted Names in Fiction.
The Book of Rubies.
Robert Buchanan.
War Songs in Germany.
A Popular Preacher.
Chastelard.
Brownell and Battles.
The Character of Samuel Adams.
Mrs. Howe's Later Lyrics.

EDITORIALS.

The Future of the Negro.
Reconstruction of Parties.
The Trade Sale Nuisance.
A Page of Unwritten History.
Has our War been a Failure Morally.
A New Sensation Singer.
The Future of the Negro Again.
Wanted—A Metropolitan Newspaper.
The Political Situation.
The last American Punch.
Shall Sectionalism still Curse us.
Party Dishonesty—Reasons for Hope.
What the Public Want.
The Three Speeches.
The Political Campaign.
Francis Joseph.
About Barnum.
The Trouble with Our Daily Papers.
Billiards Again.
What Our Wealthy Men Do Not Do.
Fenians, Beware!
The Diplomatic Correspondence.
Mr. Johnson and the New Era.
The Rose-Water Banquet.
Fouling Our Own Nest.
Villainy in Wall-street.
The State of the Nation.
Not Eight Hours but Twelve
Why not repeal the Legal-tender Act?
Submission not Sympathy.
The American Pharisee.
Sunday Papers and the Religious Press.
What Congress must do.
The Round Table to its Friends.
Annus Mirabilis, 1865.
Advertising Nuisances.
Possible Changes in Europe.
Our Religious Papers.
The Wants of New-York City.
What will the Negroes do?
Newspaper Reports.
Puffs of Paste-pots.
P. T. Barnum and his Museum.
The Round Table and Journalism.
A Glance Forward.
The So-called Museum Again.
The Demands of Justice.
The Anglo-Saxon and the Negro.
The Billiard Mania.
Gen. Banks for Congress.
A Diet of Husks.
North and South.
Plain Talk about our Finances.
Social Science Congress in Boston.
The Lesson of the Elections.
The City Press Again.
George Arnold.
A Plain Talk with Gen. Grant.
The New English Cabinet.
The Last Railroad Accident.
Concerning Thanksgiving Sermons.
About Investing in Railroad Stocks.
The National Festival.
Gen. Grant and Mexico.
Hope for the Metropolitan Press.
Messrs. Sumner and Stevens.
Why not Prize Money for the Army?
Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.
Hon. George Bancroft.
Why not a Constitutional Convention?
Fear and the Cholera.
Clergymen for Sale Cheap.
The Fallen Again.
Why Recognise Maximilian?
Plea from the Pulpit.
Licence for Libel.
A Word for Negro Suffrage.
Beware of the Under-tow.
Professional Puffery.
Legal Restrictions of Vice.
Personalities of Journalism.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Pledge Fulfilled.
The Nation's Dead.
American Humor and Humorists.
The Red Men in Council.
Disreputable Journalism.
October Sentimentally and Sensuously Considered.
The Sabbath of the Year: A Poem.
Otto Von Bismarck.
Autumn Angling; A Plea for Rod and Line.
Purple Women.
The Drift Abroad.
Will you Lend me a Hundred?
Can a Humorous Periodical succeed in America?
Indian Summer.
American vs. English Book Making.
The late Fletcher Webster.
The Reign of Scarlet.
A Four Years' Game of Chess.
Culinary Reform—Our Restaurants.
Savory Stanzas for November.
How Not to Make a Home.
Children's Books.
But one Dollar for the Bishop.
What the Dead owe the Living.
The Spread of Spiritualism.
American Liberties.
The Riot of the Women.
Peter Force and his Library
A Plea for Tobacco.
Our Public Charities.
Political Clubs in America.
American vs. British Book-making Again.
The Thanksgiving of Peace.
A Thanksgiving Rhapsody.
A New Class of Beggars.
The Laws of Copyright.
My Old Schoolmaster.
About a Popular Lecturer.
A Holiday Rigmarole.
The Nation's New-Year.
Free Concerts on Sunday.
Notes of a Shorthand Reporter.
Measures not Men.
How to Rescue the Fallen.
The Old Librarian.
Poetry for the Year.
The Boston Press.
Phantoms of Winter—A Poem.
Col. Smith and Major Brown.
Revival of Metaphysical Studies in England.
Literary Criticisms.
Heliopathy—A Plea for Sunshine.
Incendiary Publications.
A Sketch from Real Life.

THE ROUND TABLE

is made up entirely of ORIGINAL MATTER, and contains contributions from AMERICAN WRITERS ONLY. In all things it seeks to be truly

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THE ROUND TABLE,

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Bill to Amend the Freedmen's Bureau Act.

Debate on the Division of Virginia and the Status of the States Lately in Rebellion.

Conclusion of Senator Sumner's Speech Against the Constitutional Amendment.

The New-York Post-Office Site Bill Agreed to in Committee.

Preparations for the Obsequies of the Late President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill came promptly up, to-day, under the previous question, and the votes on the several propositions were promptly taken. GREEN CLAY SMITH's amendment, to except Kentucky, was rejected—ayes, 34; noes, 131. Mr. STEVENS then demanded the ayes and noes on his very radical substitute, and his Democratic allies, who hoped to make another point against the Union Party in the House, backed up his demand, and the ayes and noes were ordered. For Mr. STEVENS' proposition there were 37 votes; against it, 126. The proposition involved the giving of homesteads to the freedmen from the forfeited lands of the public enemy, which is in accordance with the oft-declared doctrine of Mr. STEVENS, and these thirty-seven votes are the entire fraction of the Union party in the House which indorse Mr. STEVENS' peculiar views, and the number is significant of the estimate in which his theory of conquered Territory is held. Among the ayes were Banks of Massachusetts, Brandegee and Deming of Connecticut, Jenckes and Dixon of Rhode Island, Eckley, Garfield, Schenck and Spalding of Ohio, Hotchkiss, Morris and Van Aernam of New-York, Mercur, Moorhead, Wilson and Williams of Pennsylvania, Julian and Dumont of Indiana, Farnsworth of Illinois, Paine, Cobb, Sloan, McIndoe and Sawyer of Wisconsin, Driggs of Michigan, Windom of Minnesota, Hubbard of Iowa, and McClurg of Missouri. On the final passage of the bill as reported by the committee, the ayes were 136—nays 33. Of the Kentucky members, Messrs. Smith, Randall, and McKee voted for it; Rousseau, Ritter, Harding, Shanklin, Grider, and Trimble, against it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The debate on the subject of West Virginia to-day elicited on the part of two or three prominent gentlemen in the House an expression of more definite opinion concerning the *status* of States lately in rebellion than they have heretofore given. Mr. STEVENS took occasion to deny that he had ever maintained that those States were dead. He said that he agreed with Mr. RAYMOND that they were States and had always been States throughout the rebellion; that they had laws and organized governments, and were in full activity as States. The only difference between him and Mr. RAYMOND on this point was, that while he held them to be States of the Confederacy, and not of the Union, while the Confederacy lasted, Mr. RAYMOND maintained that they were both States of the Union rightfully, and States of the Confederacy de facto; but he had never maintained that they were dead States, or that they ceased to be States at all. He had voted for the admission of West Virginia not because the old State of Virginia had given her consent to the erection of this new State within her limits—for being a State of the Confederacy and not of the Union, she had no right to give her consent at all—but because West Virginia had been formed out of territory which we had conquered, and therefore had a right to dispose of. West Virginia was purely a creature of revolution and not of law. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, took occasion to protest against this doctrine in very distinct terms. He denied that we had conquered any portion of the territory of the United States in the recent war. We had conquered the rebellion, and not territory. He said he had always maintained that those rebel States were still within the Union, and that the loyal men of those States, wherever there were enough of them to organize a government, and wherever and whenever they could do so, were entitled to recognition as the rightful authority of the State. As the loyal people of old Virginia had organized a State government for that State, and had given their consent to the division of the State, he (Mr. BINGHAM) had voted for its recognition, and he held that West Virginia was to-day as much a creature of law and of Congressional action as any other State of the Union. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, raised a new point, that the constitution does not permit the erection of a new State within the limits or jurisdiction of an old one, but only permits the union of two or more States with their mutual consent and the consent of Congress. His construction rested mainly on the punctuation of that clause of the constitution which relates to this subject. But he was at once referred to the fact that his own State of Maine was formed out of the State of Massachusetts.

MR. SUMNER ON THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER concluded his speech to-day in the Senate on the proposed amendment to the constitution changing the basis of representation. He denounces the amendment in measured terms. His speech was a most elaborate, able, and learned treatise in support of the duty of giving universal suffrage to the colored race throughout the South and throughout the Union, he presented universal suffrage—the ballot for all, without distinction of race or color, as the only thing necessary to make this republic in reality what the imaginary republics of PLATO, Sir THOMAS MOORE, and all the philosophers of all ages have represented to be the pure ideal of a perfect government. It was this which was to cure all the evils, remedy all defects, and supply everything that is lacking in government and society. He exhausted ancient and modern history in gathering maxims and examples for the illustration of the points which he made. Portions of the speech were marked by great felicity of language and beauty of imagery. It exhibited perhaps more of the speculative theorist than of the practical statesman. Though he took pains to disavow everything of this character, and to present his views as the basis and guide of practical action, it was by far the most elaborate and comprehensive speech made in Congress for many years, and was heard with great attention by the Senate and crowded galleries. It is understood that Mr. FESSENDEN will in reply vindicate the amendment reported by the committee.

CONTESTED SEAT.

On Thursday last a vote was taken by the House Committee on the contested election case for the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, in which the seat of the Hon. D. W. VOORHEES is contested by Col. WASHBURNE. The result of that vote was in favor of Mr. VOORHEES, all the members voting for him, it is said, except the Chairman, Mr. DAWES. In the meantime the committee has reconsidered their vote of last week, and this morning another vote in committee took place, the result of which was that the entire committee voted in favor of giving the seat to Col. WASHBURNE.

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

The night sessions in the House of Representatives for debate only on the President's Message are, according to the resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. STEVENS, to continue until otherwise directed. It was passed in order to afford seventy or more members an opportunity to deliver speeches long since carefully prepared. But even this opportunity is not at all times embraced. One evening last week five or six members came together and immediately adjourned, and to-night a representative had the slim auditory entirely to himself when he spoke of the harbor of Erie. Nobody else cared to continue the gloomy proceedings by letting off his carefully prepared essay or speech to empty benches. It is the understanding that no business shall be transacted at the evening sessions other than the delivery of speeches. These are all written, and some of them read from printed slips, and then inserted in the *Congressional Globe*. It is a mistake to suppose that the proceedings are interesting beyond what is above stated.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads have agreed to report favorably upon the resolution offered by Mr. RAYMOND providing that the Mayor, Postmaster and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York shall compose a commission to select and purchase a site for the Post-office for the City of New-York. The report will first be submitted to the Postmaster-General for his approval, and will then be presented to Congress.

RESTORATION.

There are unmistakable indications of a better feeling taking form and hold in the House, in the treatment of the measures for the restoration of the Southern States to their place in the Union. One by one we find those who have been acting apparently in harmony with the radicals in some of their extreme and some time harsh measures, coming out in plain terms in favor of magnanimity toward the conquered South as a duty on the part of the victors. Hon. JAMES R. HUBBELL, of Ohio, in an able speech delivered last night, placed himself unqualifiedly upon the record in favor of this doctrine, and legalizing by appropriate legislation in Congress, the civil governments formed under the direction of the President in the lately rebellious States.

MUTILATION OF THE CAPITOL.

At the close of the morning hour, and prior to the vote on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, the Speaker announced that his attention had been called to the rapid defacement of the bronze doors, which everybody has admired, at the entrance from the old hall to the corridor of the new hall. This defacement consists in either the accidental or intentional breaking off the swords, spears, chains and other delicate emblems and heraldic emblazonry of the *alto relievo* figures in the scenes there illustrated. The Speaker thought the matter should be at once investigated by the Library Committee. And it was so ordered. Mr. WASHBURNE thought that the dry goods and cheap Jack stands in the Hall should also be investigated. And Mr. STEVENS, with characteristic sarcasm, said he wanted information as to the "monster" which had just been set up in the old hall, referring to the immense plaster model of the Goddess of Liberty on the top of the dome. In regard to the doors, there is little doubt that from their accessible position the defacement is the result of that most absurd and criminal propensity of many visitors to the Capitol to secure trophies at all hazards. The doors have no business where they are, and though admirable as a work of art, they are a useless expenditure of money, which might have preserved the same degree and character of art in a far more appropriate shape.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Treasury circular No. 2, containing rules and regulations for the redemption of fractional and other United States notes has just been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and promulgated by the United States Treasury. SPINNER, the Treasurer, directs that whenever a holder of any United States currency shall present to an Assistant Treasurer of the United States depository, or a national bank which is a designated depository, notes which in the aggregate shall be of the nominal value of $50 or over, which notes shall have been carefully assorted, strapped, labeled and then put up in one parcel in conformity with the rules approved April, 21, 1865, it shall be the duty of such officer or bank to receive such parcel of notes and give to the owner thereof, either the value of the same in money or a receipt conditional for the payment of the proceeds of such parcel when returns therefor shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States.

THE REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The rules adopted for the redemption of fractional and other United States notes that from whatever cause have become unfit for circulation, contemplate and require the coöperation of all national banks that are designated depositaries in the work of redemption, except such notes as by the rules of the department are designated and described as mutilated; and by the term "mutilated," is meant notes not worth their full face value. Some of those banks do not seem to have understood, or have been unwilling to accept this duty. Holders of money which ought to be retired from circulation should have more ample means for the redemption or exchange of defaced United States notes and fractional currency, and such notes as by said rules are defined as mutilated and subject therefore to discount at the Treasury. Additional rules and regulations have been adopted by the Treasury Department, in which, among other things, it is provided that whenever a holder of any United States currency shall present to an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or United States depository, or a National Bank which is a designated depository of the United States notes, which in aggregate shall be of the nominal value of fifty dollars or over, which notes shall have been carefully assorted, strapped, labelled and then put up in one parcel in conformity with the rules approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, April 21, 1865, for the redemption of such notes, it shall be the duty of such officer or bank to receive such parcel of notes, and give to the owner thereof either the value of the same in money or a receipt conditioned for the payment of the proceeds of such parcel when the returns therefor shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States. Such parcel must be securely done up, with the owner's name, the amount claimed and the date plainly written thereon. No National Bank notes, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable by the Treasurer unless they are notes of banks in liquidation. Such notes are redeemable only by the banks which issued them.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

It should be stated that in making the arrangements for the obsequies of the late President LINCOLN, on the 12th instant, it was ascertained that the hall of the House of Representatives will accommodate only twelve hundred persons. Each Member of the Senate and House will be entitled to five tickets only for distribution. This number will fill the entire hall, and no other persons excepting those holding tickets will obtain admission to the Capitol building on that day.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

In consequence of Monday next being fixed upon for the memorial services of President LINCOLN, before the two houses of Congress, Gen. and Mrs. GRANT have revoked their cards of invitation to the reception announced for that evening. It is possible that some other opportunity will be given their many friends to pay their respects once more before the close of the season.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAKER.

This morning, in the Criminal Court, District-Attorney CARRINGTON said he had been requested by one of the counsel for Gen L. C. BAKER to ask the court to postpone the sentence until the other indictments against him are disposed of.

Judge FISHER replied he thought that was the better course. It will probably be toward the last of the term before the other indictments are tried.

THE REPORT OF MR. HAYS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in sending to the House to-day, the report of S. S. HAYS, of the Revenue Commission upon the property in public funds and income therefrom, the financial system, the creation of a sinking fund and taxation in general, says in an accompanying letter that Mr. HAYS' views are ably and clearly presented; that he cannot concur in his conclusions; but it is due to that gentleman that his report should be printed and carefully considered by Congress. It is known that many persons render their receipts to the officers of Internal Revenue on a gold basis, but pay their taxes on their amounts in paper; and that while bonds of railroad companies held by citizens in this country are taxed, the foreign holders of such securities are exempt. Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a bill to remedy these defects, and it will probably pass to-morrow.

CONTESTED SEAT.

It is believed the Committee on Elections have agreed to report in favor of Col. WASHBURNE, the contestant for the seat occupied by Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

It appears from a communication sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury that the total cost of the land improvements and appurtenances of the Philadelphia Navy-yard has been $1,998,355. The land cost $127,000; twenty acres of improvements, including the dry-dock, $1,837,087, and ordnance building and magazine, $34,267. The Secretary says it is impracticable to give the total expenditures at that point ever since it has been used as a Navy-yard.

TRANSPORTATION OF FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.

Official notification has been given that all orders heretofore issued requiring that transportation shall be furnished to furloughed soldiers, are revoked.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN HOLLAND.

The United States Consul at Rotterdam, in a dispatch to the State Department, dated Jan. 10, says the cattle plague is still on the increase in Holland, and has extended to the Province of North Brabant.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Directors and Commissioners, who have recently been holding a convention in this city, left Washington for New-York to-day, where they will again convene for practical purposes, the meeting here being only for the purpose of obtaining and comparing views with the officers of roads connecting with the Union Pacific.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day in executive session: Commander Jas. M. F. Raidy, to be a Captain in the navy; Lieut.-Commander Edward Barrett, to be a Commander; Edwin H. Webster, to be a Collector of Customs for the District of Baltimore; S. Garfield, of Washington Territory, to be Surveyor-General for said Territory; Geo. N. Black, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Land for the District of Springfield, Ill.; John Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., to be Consul at Antwerp; Nathaniel Usher, of Indiana, to be District-Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; Gerry Whitney Hazleton, of Columbus, Wis., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collection District of Wisconsin; Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, to be Minister resident at Guatemala.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Petitions for universal suffrage were presented by Messrs. WILSON and POMEROY, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Republic of Dominica.

EXCUSED FROM SERVICE.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the proposition to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to build a post-office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas; and it was so ordered.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the payment of loyal citizens of lately rebellious States for Quartermaster's stores taken from them and used by the army of the United States, so as to place such claims upon an equality with those of citizens of loyal States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the joint resolution to amend the constitution in relation to representation, was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following, which he said he intended as a substitute for the House proposition: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

> After the census to be taken in the year 1870, and each succeeding census, representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situated in each State, not belonging to the State or the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, resuming the floor on this subject, began with the consideration of the American idea of Republican government, and passed in review the public acts of the States at the adoption of the national constitution, showing that they had refused to recognize any exclusion from the elective franchise on account of color or race. The Continental Congress, he said, refused point blank to insert the word "white" in the Articles of Confederation. He then took the constitutions of all the States and showed that, with the exception of South Carolina, in none of them appeared the word white. Such, said he, concluding his remarks on that head, were the public acts, collectively and individually, at the time of the adoption of the national constitution, illustrating with rare harmony the American idea of a republic, and testifying against any exclusion founded on color. Add to these the fact that the national constitution, which carefully excepts persons not taxed from the basis of representation, pays an open homage to the principle that there can be no taxation without representation. Add also the crowning fact that the national constitution recognizes no distinction of color—that it treats all with the same impartial justice—and who are you, Sir, who will dare to thrust into this charter an oligarchical principle which can find no sanction in its republican text? Mr. SUMNER next proceeded to give what he styled the American definition of a republican government. It is in vain, said he, that you cite philosophers or publicists, or the examples of former history against these. I put the early and constant postulates of the fathers, the corporate declaration of the fathers, the avowed opinions of the fathers, and the public acts of the fathers all with one voice proclaiming, first, that all men are equal in rights, and secondly, that government derive their power from the consent of the governed. And here is the American idea of a republic which must be adopted in the interpretation of the national constitution. You cannot reject it. As well reject the decalogue in determining moral duties; or as well reject the multiplication table in determining a question of arithmetic. Referring to the only objection that might be brought against this founded on the temporary recognition of slavery at the adoption of the constitution, he reminded the Senate, first, that our fathers did not recognize slavery as a permanent part of our system; but treated it as exceptional and transitory while they concealed it from view by words which might mean something else.

Second—That the slave was always regarded legally and politically as a part of the family of his master, according to the nomenclature of BLACKSTONE's *Commentaries*, which were much quoted at the time when master and servant were grouped with husband and wife, parent and child, and, as in the case of wife and child, the slave was represented by the head of the family, who also paid the taxes on his account—so in his case the cardinal principle of the Revolution, associating representation and taxation together, was not in any respect violated; and

Third—That by the acts of the Continental Congress, and by all the State Constitutions except that of South Carolina, all distinction of color was discarded in determining the elective franchise, and that one of the authorized expounders of the national Constitution at the time, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, announced in the *Federalist*, as if anticipating the very question now before us. If the law were to restore the rights which have been taken away the negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation with other inhabitants. Such was the understanding, and such was the promise at the adoption of the constitution; such was the declared meaning of our fathers according to the contemporary testimony of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; therefore, while confessing sorrowfully their inconsistencies in recognizing slavery and throwing over their shame the mantle which the son of Noah threw over his father, we must reject every argument or inference on this account against the true idea of a republic, which is none other than where all citizens have an equal voice in the government. As WASHINGTON, by his august example, gave to mankind a new idea of political greatness, so did the fathers of their great example give to mankind a new idea of government. Do you ask for authority? I offer it to you. It is in the early dictionary of JAMES OTIS, SAMUEL ADAMS, PATRICK HENRY, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. It is in the lexicon of the revolution; it is in the sources of our national history; it is in the collection of public acts. This new idea was the great discovery of our fathers. Rob them of this, and you take from them their highest title to gratitude. COLUMBUS venturing into an unknown sea discovered a new world of space, but our fathers venturing likewise discovered a new world of public duty. It is not for us, their children, to forget their discovery.

After alluding to recent French definition of a republic, he proceeded to consider the actual character of the rebel States. Examining the census tables he showed that there were 3,600,000 colored persons now suffering under the tyranny of taxation without representation. Some of these millions whom you thrust out already contribute largely to the public revenue. How then can you deny them representation? Their money is not rejected, why reject their votes? You cannot take their money as you can detect no color in their money. You ought to detect no color in their votes. If looking at these States together, the duty of Congress seems clear, it becomes clearer even when we look at them separately. Begin with Tennessee, which disfranchises 283,079 citizens, being more than a quarter of its whole population, thus violating a distinctive principle of republican government. How can this State be recognized as republican? This question is easier asked than answered. But Tennessee is the least offensive on the list. There is Virginia, which disfranchises 549,019 citizens, being more than a third of its whole population. There is Alabama, which disfranchises 436,930 citizens, being nearly one-half of its whole population. There is Mississippi, which disfranchises 437,440 citizens, being much more than one-half of its whole population. And there is South Carolina, which disfranchises 412,406 citizens, being nearly two-thirds of its whole population. A republic is a pyramid standing on the broad mass of the people as a base; but here is a pyramid balanced on its point. To call such a government "republican" is a mockery of sense and decency. A monarch surrounded by republican institutions would be less offensive to correct principles and give more security to human rights. It is not difficult to classify these States. They are aristocracies or oligarchies. An aristocracy, according to the etymology of the word, is the government of the best. An oligarchy is a government of the few, and is not even an aristocracy, but an abuse of aristocracy, as despotism is an abuse of monarchy. Perhaps these States may be characterised in either way, and yet the term aristocracy, especially in its origin, has something respectable, which cannot be attributed to a combination whose single distinctive element is the color of the skin. Here Mr. SUMNER quoted the following remarkable sentence of Mr. HALLAM defining an aristocracy: "We might better say that the distinguished characteristic of an aristocracy is the enjoyment of privileges which are not communicable to the other citizens simply by anything they can themselves do to obtain them." This he said aptly described an aristocracy of color. He next adverted to the duty of Congress to interfere by legislation. This he traced to two sources—the guarantee clause and the constitutional amendment; concluding this part of his argument by declaring that the victory which overthrew slavery has carried with it all those glosses and constructions by which this wrong was originally fastened upon the constitution. For generations the constitution has been interpreted for slavery. From that time forward it must be interpreted in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, so that human rights shall always prevail. The promises of the fathers must be sacredly fulfilled. This is the commanding rule superseding all other rules. This is one of the great victories of the war—perhaps the greatest. It is nothing less than the emancipation of the constitution itself. This brought Mr. SUMNER to the consideration of the ballot, which he called the only sufficient guarantee, being in itself peacemaker, reconciler, schoolmaster and protector, to which we are bound by every necessity and every reason. And I speak also for the good of these States as well as for the glory and safety of the republic, that it may bear example to mankind. Though simple in character there is nothing the ballot cannot accomplish, like that homely household lamp in the Arabian story, which, at the call of its possessor, evoked a spirit who did all things, from the building of a palace to the rocking of a cradle and filled the air with an invisible presence. But it is as a protector that it is of immeasurable power like a fifteen-inch columbiad pointed from a monitor. Aye, Sir, the ballot is the columbiad of our political life, and every citizen who has it is a full-armed monitor. He then spoke of the good and glory of the Republic. He would do something for his country, and especially for that unhappy portion which had been arrayed in arms against us. The people there are our fellow-citizens, and gladly would he hail them, if they would permit it, as no longer "a section," no longer "the South," but an integral part of the Republic, under a constitution which knew no North, no South, and could not tolerate any sectional pretensions. Gladly did he offer his best efforts in all sincerity for their welfare. But he saw clearly that there was nothing in the compass of mortal power so important to them in every respect, morally, practically and economically; that there was nothing with such certain promise to them of beneficent results; that there was nothing so sure to make their land smile with industry and fertility, as the decree of equal rights which he now invoked. Let the decree go forth to cover them with blessings sure to descend upon their children in successive generations. They have given us war; we have given them peace. They have raged against us in the name of slavery; we send them back the benediction of justice for all. They menace, hate; we offer in return all the sacred charities of the country, together with oblivion of the past. This is our "measure for measure;" this is our retaliation; this is our only revenge. And here, said Mr. SUMNER, I hope to be pardoned if I stop one moment to express my unfailing confidence in the triumph of the cause. Timid or perverse counsels may postpone the glad consummation; but the contest now begun can end only when slavery is completely transformed by a metamorphosis which shall substitute justice for injustice, riches for poverty, and beauty for deformity. From history we learn not only the past but the future. In this conviction I can observe what comes to pass without losing faith. I can listen with composure to arguments which ought not to be made, and I can see with equal composure how individual opinions hesitate between Congress and the President. It is not to the oscillations of the pendulum that we look for the measure of time, but to the face of the public clock, and the striking of the church bells. The indications of that clock and the striking of that bell leave no room for doubt. In conclusion, Mr. SUMNER entreated the Senate to vindicate the great cause by the suppression of all oligarchical pretensions, and the establishment of those equal rights without which republican government is a name only and nothing more. Strike at the Black Code. There is nothing to choose between them. Strike at once—strike hard. You have already proclaimed enfranchisement also, and do not stultify yourselves by setting at nought the practical principle of the fathers that all just government stands only on the consent of the governed, and its inseparable corollary that taxation without representation is tyranny. The gospel according to CALHOUN is only another statement of the imposture that this august republic, founded to sustain the rights of human nature, is nothing but a white man's government. The whole assumption is ignoble, utterly unsupported by history, and insulting to the fathers, while it is offensively illogical and irreligious. Against this assumption, said Mr. SUMNER, I protest with mind, soul and heart. It is false in religion, false in statesmanship, and false in economy. It is an extravagance which, if enforced, is foolish tyranny. Show me a creature with erect countenance looking to Heaven, made in the image of God, and I will show you a man who, of whatsoever country or race, whether darkened by the equatorial sun or blanched by the northern cold, is with you a child of the Heavenly Father, and equal with you in title and all the rights of human nature. You cannot deny these rights without impiety. And so has God linked the national welfare with the national duty. You cannot deny these rights without peril to the republic. It is not enough that you have given liberty. By the same right that we claim liberty do we claim equality also. One cannot be denied without the other. What is liberty without equality? What is equality without liberty? One is the complement of the other. The two are necessary to round and complete the circle of American citizenship. They are the two lobes of the mighty lungs through which the people breathe the breath of life. They are the two vital principles of republican government, without which a government, although republican in name, cannot be republican in fact. These two vital principles belong to those divine statutes which are graven on the heart of universal man, and even upon the heart of the slave who forgets them, and upon the heart of the master who denies them; and whether forgotten or denied they are more enduring than marble or brass, for they share the perpetuity of the human family. The Roman, CATO, after declaring his belief in the immortality of the soul, added that if this were an error, it was an error which he loved. And now declaring my belief in liberty and equality, as the God-given birthright of all men, let me say in the same spirit, if this be an error, it is an error which I love; if this be a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if this be an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may wrap the world in its angelic form. [Applause.]

The Senate at 3:15 P. M. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PROPERTY IN THE FUNDS.

The Speaker laid before the House the report from the United States Revenue Commission upon the property in the funds, the financial system, &c., a sinking fund and taxation in general, by SAMUEL S. HAYES.

It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WILLOW MANUFACTURES.

Mr. DARLING presented the petition of manufacturers of willow-ware, for a change in the manner of imposing the tax on articles manufactured by them; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NOTICES OF MAIL LETTING.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a bill providing for publishing notices of mail lettings, which was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers and men under him, for gallantry and good conduct before Mobile on Aug. 5, 1864.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law establishing the Naval Academy as to admit therein candidates up to the age of twenty-one years, so as to accord with the Military Academy.

MUTILATION OF THE BUILDING.

The Speaker here made a statement to the House, saying that he had been informed that the bronze doors of this hall had been mutilated, the swords and other parts of the ornaments having been taken away. He suggested that the subject be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that the committee also take measures for removing the cake and dry goods stands set up in various places in the Capitol.

The committee will consider and report on the subject.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. SMITH to the original bill, namely:

That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to or be in force in the State of Kentucky.

This was rejected by a vote of 34 against 131.

The House next considered the substitute offered by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, namely:

Nearly all the original provisions of the bill are retained in the substitute. The principal modifications made are as follows:

In the fourth section, authorizing the President to reserve from sale or from settlement under the homestead or preemption laws, and to set apart for the use of the freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, the unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and from the confiscated lands of the enemy, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land, to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to loyal refugees and freedmen; and in the fifth section, providing that the occupants of the lands under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN's special field order dated January, 1865, are confirmed in their possession, and that no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession unless a settlement shall be made with said occupants by the former owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; provided, that whenever the owners of lands occupied under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN's field order shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the consent of the occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public lands assigned for that purpose forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the fourth section.

The substitute of Mr. STEVENS was rejected by a vote of 37 against 126.

The House then voted on the substitute reported from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs for the Senate bill.

It is nearly the same as the Senate bill, with the following exceptions:

The substitute provides that the act shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the 1st of February, 1866.

It also makes a reduction of the salaries of officers, and provides that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependent upon the government for support within the meaning of this act, who, being able to find employment, could, by proper industry and exertion, avoid such destitution, suffering or dependency.

It further provides that whenever the former owners of lands occupied under Major-Gen. SHERMAN's field-order, shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of the occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section four of the bill, forty acres each upon the terms and conditions therein named.

The Commissioner is required to procure, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts named as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support, and shall provide, or cause to be erected, suitable buildings for asylums and schools.

The above are the material modifications.

The substitute for the Senate bill was passed by yeas 136, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbell of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—137.

NAYS—Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, James M. Humphrey, Kerr, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Wright—33.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, rising to a privileged question, read from the remarks of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, made yesterday, as follows: "History repeats itself." I cannot say whether the gentleman (Mr. ROUSSEAU) was four years in the war on the Union side or four years on the other side—but I see that he degraded his State, and uttered a sentiment I thought unworthy of an American officer, when he said that he would not be sent on the complaint of a negro against him." Only this much was read, but the preceding remark, to which Mr. GRINNELL was replying, was: "The honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROUSSEAU) declared on Saturday, as I caught his language, that if he were arrested on the complaint of a negro and brought before one of the agents of this bureau, [illegible]."

Mr. ROUSSEAU said: "I pronounce the assertion that I ever made such a remark as a false, foul slander, and unworthy to be uttered by any gentleman on this floor."

Mr. GRINNELL—I referred to the gentleman's remarks as I understood them, the gentleman having withheld them from the *Globe*. I had no desire to do injustice. I criticised the gentleman's language, and I stand by what I said. If I misunderstood the gentleman's remarks, I beg pardon.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—My object was not to get an apology, but to say what I have said.

Mr. GRINNELL—The gentleman's language is no offence. I stand on my rights as a member of this House, and if any gentleman feels aggrieved, he should be discharged. When I criticised the language of the gentleman from Kentucky, I did so from a sense of duty, and I thought that language unworthy of an American officer, and I do so now.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—I understand that the gentleman is a preacher of the Gospel; and yet he lacks charity toward all men. I am a new member of this House, and have endeavored to behave with the utmost courtesy. It does come with exceedingly bad grace from the gentleman who slept in safety while others were fighting on the battle-fields, to make such a remark concerning me. He could not exercise the most ordinary charity; but when the gentleman had gone out of his seat, he got up to insult him, contrary to the rules of the House.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have only to say to the gentleman has paraded his profession of arms before this House. I have not paraded mine. The gentleman says I am a clergyman. I have to answer, I was one before I was a minister. I claim to be a man and an American citizen. I am not ashamed of my origin and profession, and I stand by my constituents, my principles and my country.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill giving the assent of Congress to the transfer of the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson from Virginia to West Virginia.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem.) opposed the bill, denying the power of Congress in the premises, and contending that the assent of the Legislature of Virginia was necessary. The subject should be referred to the people of those counties in order that they may by vote determine whether they were willing to be transferred.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that the consent of the Legislature of Virginia was given, and that the vote was taken by the people of Jefferson and Berkeley which resulted in the transfer of these counties to West Virginia. Virginia could not now, by an act passed by her so-called Legislature, withdraw that consent. The act of Congress was necessary to complete the arrangement.

Mr. STEVENS humorously reviewed the action of the so-called Virginia Legislature under Gov. PIERPONT, and said the farce was too small to be acted upon the theatre of the great nation. He would vote for the bill, believing that Congress could transfer any conquered territory.

Mr. BINGHAM repudiated the dogma, come from what quarter it might, that West Virginia was conquered territory. The loyal men there had the right to constitute a State, which they did. For that reason he would vote for the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas, 113; nays, 24.

RECESS.

The House at 4:30 took a recess to 7:30 P. M. for speech-making.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, made a few remarks concerning the harbor of Erie.

Nobody else desiring to make a speech, the House adjourned.

Meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly—The Eight-Hour System.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The New-York State Workingmen's Assembly met here to-day and organized, with Mr. FERGUSON, of Troy, in the chair. The attendance is quite large. Delegates from nearly all the trades assemblies in the various cities of the State are represented. The principal notice given, and one that is likely to elicit warm and earnest debate, was by Mr. FISHER, of New-York, to the effect that he would move to-morrow that on the 10th of March all trades assemblies throughout the State strike for the eight-hour system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Withdrawal of the French from Mexico.

Napoleon Leaves Maximilian to His Fate.

Important Announcement in the Imperial Speech.

Arrangements in Progress to Withdraw the French Troops from Mexico.

The Emperor's Hopes for Peace with the United States.

Effect of His Declaration on American Securities Abroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Palestine*, Capt. MARTIN, from Liverpool the 23d ult., arrived here this afternoon. She is a freight steamer put on the Cunard line for an extra trip, and brings no mails or files of newspapers.

A few newspapers were in the hands of passengers on board, the latest of which contain but few items of news.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his address of the 22d of January, to the Corps Legislatif, says that arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and it is hoped this will pacify the people of the United States, who were originally invited to join the allied expedition, but declined, although such expedition was not opposed to their interests. The remainder of the speech refers purely to home questions.

With the exception of the Emperor's speech, there is no political news of much significance.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a summary of the English Markets:

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

Consols opened at 86¾@87 for money, and closed at 87⅛, dull. United States Five-Twenties and Erie shares opened strong at an advance, but closed easier. Illinois Central shares 78. The Bank-rate is 8 ⅌ cent., and money is easier.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—There has been less doing. The news per *Australasian* from New-York brought lower prices. Sales yesterday 8,000 bales, with prices disposed to decline, but quotations were unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS are steady.

PROVISIONS unchanged.

QUARANTINE DETENTION.

Official Correspondence with the French Minister in Regard to the Detention of the Steamer New-York at the Staten Island Quarantine.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1866.

To His Excellency, R. E. Fenton:

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed translation of a note of the 17th, from the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the Minister of France accredited to this government, upon the subject of detention at New-York in quarantine of the steamship *Europa*, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, from Havre.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's very obedient servant,

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1866.

The Secretary of State:

SIR: The government of the Emperor has been informed that after the arrival at the port of New-York of the steamer *Atalanta*, from London and Havre, and having on board a number of cases of cholera, which had broken out during the voyage, the Board of Health of that city resolved to subject all ships arriving from Havre to a quarantine of longer or shorter duration.

This measure has already been applied in all its rigor to the packet-steamer *Europa*, notwithstanding the excellent sanitary condition of the crew and passengers.

The government of the Emperor understands, Mr. Secretary, that the sanitary authorities of New-York might be excited by the presence in the port of a ship infected with cholera, and may have taken precautionary measures necessary to reassure their fellow-citizens and to preserve the public health. But I am happy to be able to give your Excellency the formal assurance that scarcely 20 deaths from cholera had been established at Havre during the month of October last, and that since the 23d of that month there had not been observed in that city any case in which death could be attributed to cholera, as shown by an official communication addressed by the Minister of Commerce to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I doubt not but that it may suffice to bring these facts to the notice of your Excellency to induce you to ask the competent authorities of New-York to relax measures so severe that they cannot fail to be prejudicial to our interests, and which have only been, for that matter, the consequences merely of a completely isolated fact.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration,

MONTHOLON.

To Hon. WM. HUNTER, &c., &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1866.

Respectfully submitted to the Health Officer of the Port of New-York for information.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON, Governor.

REPLY.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 27, 1866.

To His Excellency Gov. Fenton:

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 23d inst., inclosing a note from the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the Minister of France, in reference to the system of quarantine enforced at this port during the past season, and alluding more particularly to the quarantine of the packet-steamer *Europa*, in which note the Marquis complains of the regulations of quarantine as enforced here during the season, &c., &c., &c. In reply I have the honor to state that the quarantine of the *Europa* was not, as is in the note of the Marquis intimated, the result of the excitement arising out of the previous arrival of the *Atalanta* at our port, with cases of cholera on board, but was, by the health authorities of the port, deemed necessary and expedient for the following reasons:

First—The *Europa*, clearing from Havre, a majority of her passengers were ascertained to have come from Paris, at which city, it was well known, cholera prevailed as an epidemic during the months of September and October last; and, as we have since learned, to the extent of three hundred deaths therefrom per day. The passengers of the *Europa* coming from or passing through that city had been, to a greater or less degree, exposed to infection; and though the vessel, starting from Havre, was provided with a clean bill of health, the distance from Havre to Paris was so short, and the facilities of transit so great, that it could not have been reasonably presumed that those of the passengers who had been subjected to infection at the former place had become disinfected before their arrival at Havre. Hence one reason for the strict quarantine of the *Europa*.

Second—Previous to the arrival of the *Europa* the *Atalanta* had reached us—clearing from the same port (Havre,) with clean bill of health, and yet upon her arrival having on board a large number of cases of cholera clearly defined. The disease on board this vessel was traced directly to Paris and Havre.

Third—It is a matter of history that the first case of cholera during the epidemic season of 1849 and 1854 were brought to New-York by vessels arriving from Havre, before that port was declared (officially) infected, and then, as now, such vessels exhibited clean bills of health.

The knowledge of these facts induced the Health Department of this port to adopt the strict measures enforced during the past season, and by the strict observance of which have, we sincerely believe, enabled us to avert for the present the dire calamities which must have attended the spread of the disease upon our shores. It will afford me great pleasure to aid in relaxing the rules of quarantine whenever it can be done in a faithful discharge of my duty as connected with the public safety; but in the instance referred to [illegible] that more could not have been done for the preservation of public health, and if they had done less they would have been reckless in the discharge of their duties, and might have thereby entailed upon the country the calamities of an epidemic, at the idea of the approach of which every community shudders.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SWINBURNE,
Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Movement for a New Trial in the Case of Pellicier alias Salvador.

Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, counsel for PELLICIER, one of the convicted murderers of Señor OTERO, is indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of his condemned client. He proposes, at the sitting of the General Term of the Kings County Supreme Court next week, to move for a new trial in PELLICIER's case, and thinks that he can furnish evidence exculpating the unfortunate man. The following affidavits, putting a new phase upon the matter, have been handed to us for publication:

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN F. SAMPSONY being duly sworn says. That he is the book-keeper at the Barcelona Hotel; that on the 31st of January, inst., EDWARD FAU, a witness on the part of the people against FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR, lately tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the City of Brooklyn, and who is well known to deponent, came to the Barcelona Hotel and desired to take dinner; that he was not permitted to take dinner at the hotel; that he asked for something to drink; that deponent is not informed as to whether he obtained anything to drink or not; that while in said hotel the said EDWARD FAU made use of the following language: "VIELA owes me his life if he ever comes out; I know that he was the one who cut OTERO's throat." That he then turned toward deponent and said: "You know that I know a great deal."

JOHN F. SAMSONY.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1866.
R. S. HAYWARD, Notary Public, New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.: FRANCISCO GARRIGA being duly sworn says: That he resides at the Barcelona Hotel, in the City of New-York; that he is a merchant; that on the 21st of January, 1866, he was in the smoking-room attached to the hotel; that in the evening, after the lights were lighted in the hotel, a person came in the room whom deponent did not know, but whom he has since heard was a person named EDWARD FAU, and while in said room, and in the hearing of deponent said FAU made use of the following language: "That VIELA owed his life to him, if he ever came out;" that when he left the said room, he left the said person known as EDWARD FAU in conversation with Mr. SAMSONY, the book-keeper of the hotel.

FRANCISCO GARRIGA.

Sworn to before me this — day of February, 1866.
AUGUST SIBBERAS, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JACINTO R. GONZALES, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 109 Fourth-street, in the City of New-York; that he is acquainted with one EDWARD FAU, who was recently a witness against FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR, on his trial for murder in the City of Brooklyn; that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1 inst., the said EDWARD FAU came to deponent's house, and wished to get a room; that while speaking to deponent in reference to the trial of the said SALVADOR, the said FAU made use of the following language: "I hold VIELA's life in my hands in that case." Deponent then said to the said FAU, "Why did you not say so on the stand;" that FARR then replied to deponent: "Because VIELA was a good friend of mine, and I did not want to do anything against him."

JACINTO R. GONZALES.

Sworn to before me, this 6th day of February, 1866.
R. S. HAYWARD, Notary Public, New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE REYNOLDS AND SUPERVISORS BLOOM AND MAGGEOTTY.—THOMAS ROPP was tried on the charge of entering the house of Mrs. CLAPP, No. 80 Henry-street, on the 5th of December last, with the intention to steal, but as he took nothing, and the proof being insufficient, he was acquitted....THOMAS JONES was tried for grand larceny, on the charge of having stolen a bank book from a companion named TOWNSEND MILLER, and drawing $55 from the Savings Bank. The accused was arrested some months after the alleged robbery, and the book was in the meantime returned to the owner. There being no proof to show that the accused had drawn the money, a verdict of acquittal was rendered under direction of the Court....WILLIAM SMITH pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and three months....OWEN MCNALTY and JOHN DUFFY, (boys,) were sentenced to the House of Refuge on the charge of burglary. PATRICK BULGAR was sent to the same institution on the charge of larceny. JAMES WATSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I—No Calendar.—This Court holds Oyer and Terminer. Circuit Part II.—Nos. 1020, 628, 650, 702, 728, 730, 734, 738, 742, 746, 748, 752, 764, 768, 772, 784, 786, 792, 802. Part III.—Nos. 873, 874, 566, 578, 581, 433, 311, 821, 620, 1058, 20, 656, 1079, 881, 895, 905, 675, 501, 407, 915.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.—Nos. 50½, 62, 63. Call commences at No. 80.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 130, 135, 136, 145, 149, 150, 151, 162, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Held by Justice MCCUNN.—Nos. 1569, 1793, 1325, 1475, 4635, 969, 491, 5537, 1679, 1755, 1395, 1779, 5417, 5043, 4925. Part II.—Held by Justice BARBOUR.—Nos. 1938, 2330, 1762, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2388, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 114, 1368, 1376, 1398, 1807, 405, 1317, 1328, 1089, 1305, 372, 928, 1332, 805, 1050. Part II.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 1419, 1420, 1146, 1385, 1400, 1394, 838, 773, 1174, 760, 1210, 1118, 1392, 384, 1109.

An Action for Libel—The Difference in a Name.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—FEB. 6.

Before Judge Foster and a Jury.

Elias Hale vs. George S. Page.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, which he alleges he has sustained by reason of the defendant having libeled him, in that he published false and defamatory matter in two of the Philadelphia journals.

The particulars of the case as we gather them from the pleadings are as follows:

The defendant claims to be the inventor and manufacturer of an article known as "Paraffine Varnish." To dispose of this article the plaintiff Hale, in 1862, entered into an agreement with the defendant to travel over the United States and British provinces, for the purpose of introducing it, and obtaining orders therefore.

Plaintiff continued to labor for defendant a long time, receiving a commission on each gallon of varnish sold. In 1864 the defendant raised the price per gallon at which he would sell it to the plaintiff. The latter refused to continue his arrangement longer under these circumstances, and soon after dissolved his connection with the defendant's house. Soon after, or in December, 1864, the following article was written and published by direction of defendant in the Philadelphia *Press* and the *North American and United States Gazette*, both published in Philadelphia:

"We beg to inform our patrons in Philadelphia and vicinity that we have renewed the agency for the sale of our Patent Paraffine Varnish with Messrs. Hulburt & Co., for whom we bespeak a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to them. We take this opportunity of advising the trade and consumers that we have discharged our late agent, Elias Hale, he having been detected in imposing upon our trade a worthless imitation of our varnish; and we would caution our friends in this city against the attempts of this individual, and others equally unprincipled, who are striving to injure the valuable reputation of our Paraffine Varnish."

The foregoing is that portion of the article which is charged to be libelous. There were two or three insertions of it in the papers above named.

The answer of the defendant first denies each and every allegation in the complaint. It then sets up matter by way of justification, and in mitigation of damages. The defendant says he had letters patent for his varnish; that he made an arrangement with the plaintiff to sell the article on commission, at so much per gallon; that before the time had expired for which defendant had engaged plaintiff, the latter left, and entered into an agreement with certain persons in New-York; that these New-York men were engaged in the manufacture of a certain article of varnish which went by a similar name to that of defendants; namely "Parnapthaline;" that this article was of a very inferior and worthless character, and that it was got up in imitation of defendant's varnish, as the name and style of putting it up clearly indicates. The answer concludes by insisting in mitigation of damages, that when defendant published the articles in question he did not intend to do plaintiff any injury in his good name, and had no malice in his heart.

At the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff, the counsel for the defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that there was no special damage proved. The court denied the motion and directed that the trial proceed. The case is still on. For plaintiff Messrs. Gerard, Luther R. Marsh and J. H. H. Pinckney; for defendant, Messrs. Chapman and Hitchcock.

Will Petroleum Explode?—An Action Against Common Carriers.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—FEB. 6.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Samuel B. Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., vs. Seth R. Robbins.—This action, the trial of which was commenced yesterday, is brought to recover the sum of between $2,000 and $3,000, but there is an important principle involved, which from present indications, will be pretty fully developed as the trial progresses.

The plaintiff in the action is sued as a common carrier. On the 29th of May, 1862, he was the owner of a certain lighter, and was employed by the plaintiffs, who are well known wholesale druggists in this city, to convey about five hundred barrels of crude petroleum oil from a yard in South Brooklyn to the Lockwood yard, Williamsburgh. When the lighter was moored alongside the wharf at the latter named yard, and about one hundred and fifty barrels had been discharged therefrom, a sudden explosion of the barrels of oil took place, and the consequence was extensive conflagration, by which not only the oil but the lighter was consumed.

The counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr. E. F. Brown, in opening the case to the jury, said that the action was brought against Mr. Robbins as a common carrier; that it was a well-settled rule of law, and the Court would so instruct the jury, that common carriers could be excused for non-fulfillment of their duty only for two causes, namely: The act of God, or the interference of public enemies. The defendant had not delivered all the barrels of oil as he had agreed to do. Unless Providence or the public enemy had prevented him he could not be excused, but must respond in whatever damages it could be shown the plaintiffs have sustained by reason of the non-delivery of the goods.

The answer of the defendant, after denying generally the allegations of the complaint, sets up that after he, defendant, had discharged about 150 barrels, he was stopped from discharging more at the request of the plaintiff's agent; that defendant was ignorant of the highly explosive qualities of the oil; that when the contract to convey the oil was made, the plaintiffs' agent alleged it was not explosive, and that defendant relied upon this statement. He further says the oil in the barrels did explode, and the fire not only burned the oil, but his lighter, valued at $3,500, was entirely destroyed. He therefore sets up this amount by way of counter claim. Another defence is that at the time of the explosion, his duties as a common carrier had terminated, and that the fire was not caused by his negligence, but by the negligence of the plaintiff and his agents.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday as to the explosive nature of crude petroleum oil in barrels, and the trial will be continued to-day. The case is exciting considerable interest. Some of the most scientific chemists in the city have been subpoenaed as witnesses, among them a professor in Columbia College.

For plaintiffs Messrs. E. and E. F. Brown; for defendant Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

A Verdict for Professional Services.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, PART 2—FEB. 6.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Fordyce Barker vs. Dean Richmond.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $500 for medical services performed by the plaintiff, who is a medical practitioner in this city. Some time since Mr. Richmond, who then resided in Batavia, this State, sent a telegram to the Doctor to visit his daughter, professionally, at the latter place. The Doctor went, and was absent two or three days. Afterwards the daughter came to this city, and plaintiff alleges that at the request of the defendant he visited her several times at the St. Nicholas Hotel. His bill for medical services thus performed was $500, which, when presented, Mr. Richmond refused to pay; he thought it exhorbitant, and moreover in his answer to the complaint the defendant alleges that there was a specific agreement that the doctor should cure his daughter, which he did not succeed in doing. Defendant further says that Dr. B. was a stranger to him until the time he visited his daughter at Batavia. The case was called yesterday, when the defendant failed to appear. Several witnesses were examined as to the services performed, and the value thereof. All concurred in the opinion that the amount charged was not unreasonable. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

For plaintiff, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Esq.; for defendant, Lanning and Miller, Esqs.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

By Justice Barnard.

Cornelius Eagan and Michael McGrath, charged with assault and battery on Policeman Edward Colgrove, were brought up, tried and convicted. Before sentencing the prisoners, the Judge said he was bound to sustain the police, and to endeavor to stop fighting in the streets, if in the effort he had to fill the Penitentiary.

Charles Marshall pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and fined $100, and the prisoner to stand committed till paid.

Among the indictments brought in court by the Grand Jury, was one against Richard S. Colburn for libel on A. T. Stewart.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Justice Foster.

Dennison *vs.* Conrad; that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment in this action against the Importers and Traders' Bank, requiring them to pay the said funds, amounting to the sum of $7,124 20, without costs to either or any of the parties, and I order judgment to be entered accordingly. Amos R. Eno *vs.* Phebe J. McAdam et. al.; see decree. Doane & Corbin *vs.* John G. Conrad et. all.; see findings. Mendenhall *vs.* Klinck; see findings. Laint & Corbin *vs.* The Importers' and Traders' Bank, et al.; see findings, &c. Firth *vs.* Firth; see findings. Wheaton & Williams *vs.* Vonck, et al.; see findings, &c. Allaire *vs.* Price; see judgment settled. Higgins *vs.* Clarke; see bill of exceptions settled. Livingston *vs.* McArthur; judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendant to amend his answer within twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Judge Brady.

Mayer, et al. *vs.* Noelte, et al.; the male defendants will not be discharged; the female defendants have been discharged by order; see opinion. Goldsmith *vs.* Maenel; order settled.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

COTTON THIEVES.

Zapherine McClelland, aged about 20, was charged with stealing twenty-five pounds of cotton, in charge of James Stewart, Captain of the *Gulf City*, lying at Pier No. 44. The prisoner was seen standing in the midst of about a hundred bales of cotton; one bale was cut and at his feet lay a bag filled with cotton. The Captain was asked if the accused might not have bought the cotton on the dock, when he laughingly replied that it was not likely when there were so many junk shops around. The Captain also stated that he has sometimes been robbed by these dock pilferers of as much as nine hundred pounds of cotton when discharging a cargo. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

James Quinlan, another cotton thief, was employed on the docks in the fixing up of bales of cotton before being stored in the warehouse. Robert Corcoran, who had the overseeing of the work, said he saw one of the workmen, named Quigly, turn over a bale of cotton, cut it open, take flake after flake of cotton and stuff a bag with it until it weighed sixty pounds. He then threw the bag to Quinlan, the prisoner, a fellow-workman, who shouldered it and walked to a junk-shop near by with it. When complainant entered, defendant and the junk man were wrangling about the price, Quinlan claiming that there was a swindle in the weight. The only defence set up was that the cotton stolen was packed in a bag, the property of the owner, and hence there was a possibility that permission might have been given the accused to steal the cotton. Quinlan was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Mary Tyrrell and Julia Brown, apparently two respectable, working girls, were walking home the other day through Broadway, when one of them was tapped on the shoulder by a gentleman who said, "Madam, you are my prisoner." As she looked up to him and asked "What for?" the other girl received a similar tap on the shoulder, and was told to consider herself under arrest. Both girls were arrested on a charge of picking pockets, and were conveyed to Jefferson Market Police Court. On the way to court the men who had made the arrest did not claim to be officers; but they said if the girls would give the stolen pocket-book up they would return it to the owner and that would be the end of it. Both of the girls answered that they had not stolen any pocket-book, and that all they had in the world was a dollar in change, and that belonged to themselves. The four proceeded to Jefferson Market and into the court-room, and up to the bar before the magistrate, where the four versions of one story were told. The two men said they had seen a larceny committed by the prisoners, and as good citizens they made the arrest. Both men told the same story. After hearing all sides of the story, the justice arrived at the conclusion that a big swindle had been intended, but fortunately was frustrated. The girls were discharged and the men were locked up on the charge of assault and battery preferred by the girls. The tap on the shoulder was the assault. The case came up yesterday for trial, and for the man John Roberts, Mr. Charles S. Spencer appeared; for his associate, John Williams, Mr. Howe appeared. Mr. Spencer moved, before pleading, to dismiss the case. He said that the prisoner and another had arrested the girls on a charge of larceny, and they swore to seeing the larceny committed; instead of having the alleged thieves locked up, they themselves were committed on a charge of assault and battery preferred by the alleged thieves. This involved a very nice principle, and if it prevailed no citizen would be safe in making an arrest.

Mr. Howe said, there is another gentleman who will also be arraigned immediately, for whom I am counsel, who was with the prisoner, who professed to having seen the larceny committed. He says he saw the pocket picked and the property put in one of the girl's stockings. It was a singular thing, rather a novelty, that two women arrested in committing a crime should be discharged, and the complainants, who averred that they had seen the crime committed, should be locked up in their stead. If this principle prevailed, it would be agreeable intelligence for many of his clients.

Mr. Spencer said he would not go behind the complaint, although he believed he had a good defence; but he moved for a dismissal of the case on the merits. District Attorney Bedford said there might possibly have been a technical assault, but from the manner in which the papers were drawn an assault and battery could not be proven to have been committed. The complaint said "He took her by the arm and led her to the court."

Judge KELLY said the papers should have been drawn differently.

The case was accordingly dismissed. The accused should have been committed for disorderly conduct, upon which they could have been sent to the Island by the Magistrate.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Charles H. Smith was tried on a charge of robbery in the first degree for assaulting and robbing James Meany, on the night of the 16th of January, taking from him a diamond pin, and a gold watch and chain worth $292. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Francis Duffy pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having broken into the dwelling of Charles Kind. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Charles Davis pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Michael O'Donnel pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John G. Eldridge pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having forged an order on Fellows, Hoffman & Co., Maiden-Lane, for the delivery of goods. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

William Power pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Matthew Keyhoe pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Henry Bartlett pleaded guilty to petit larceny, having stolen sixteen geese. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Daniel Mack pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Joshua Newman, a colored youth, was taken before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit United States treasury note of the denomination of $20. The accused said that he had received it from a youth in the Soldiers' Home in Howard-street, to get change so as to get five dollars out of it, which said youth, on being asked what the person who gave him the twenty-dollar note to get changed owed him five dollars for, he said it was in payment for swearing falsely that the youth referred to, who is white, had been in the army. The accused was held for further examination.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

Yesterday, after one of the numerous cases connected with the Internal Revenue had been disposed of by Commissioner OSBORN, he asked Mr. Platt, an Assistant Assessor, the following questions relative to the practice of assessors under the law, which were answered as set forth:

If a tradesman is assessed on his sales of last year, say amounting to $100,000, and on the 1st of next January he finds that his sales for this year have amounted only to $50,000, do you reduce the assessment accordingly?

No.

If he was assessed at $100,000, the amount of last year's sales, and he finds on the 1st of January next that his sales for this year amounted to $150,000, do you increase the assessment accordingly?

Yes.

United States Marshal's Office.

George Gustaff charged with having committed an assault with intent to murder in the City of Montreal, Canada, was yesterday turned over by Marshal Murray to Mr. H. Slymaer, Sheriff of Montreal, under the Extradition treaty of 1842.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6, 1866.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103¾	150	Erie Railroad	77
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	[illegible]	700	do	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5-20s C. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5-20s C. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	do 3d call	[illegible]
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99¼	[illegible]	Erie Railway P.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	98⅝	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
4,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do 2d call	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	N. Car. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	79	400	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
6,500	City 6s, '70	[illegible]	[illegible]	do 2d call	[illegible]
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	[illegible]	500	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division	97	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10	Bank of Commerce	105	1200	do 2d call	[illegible]
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
10	Shoe & L. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do 2d call	[illegible]
60	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Cen. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	West. U. Teleg'h	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
300	Union Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
300	Schuylkill Coal	[illegible]	200	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]	1100	do	[illegible]
1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1400	do 2d call	[illegible]	100	Rome & Water'n	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	[illegible]	600	Reading R.	[illegible]
$2,000	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
300	Canton Co.	[illegible]	200	do s10	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	200	do s30	[illegible]
200	New-York Cen.	[illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
400	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	Hudson River	[illegible]	500	P., F. W. & C. b30	92
300	Chi. & N. W. Prf.	[illegible]	200	do	91⅞
500	do	[illegible]			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	102¼	100	Hud. R. R. s30	[illegible]
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series	[illegible]	2500	Reading R. s10	[illegible]
	do 2d Ser.	99	1000	do	[illegible]
8,000	do 3d Series.	99	2500	do	[illegible]
250,000	do	[illegible]	800	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	2000	Cleve. & P.	[illegible]
3,000	Missouri 6s	79	200	Panama R.	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	[illegible]	400	Cleve. & Tol. s30	[illegible]
200	Canton Co.	[illegible]	50	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	Mar. Mining Co.	[illegible]	400	P., Ft. & Chi.	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	200	Ohio. & Alt. s30	[illegible]
300	Erie R.	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wolf Cr. D. C.	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & P. x-d c	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R. x-d	[illegible]	1000	do	[illegible]
300	do	[illegible]	500	do s3	[illegible]
400	Erie Railroad x-d	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
1200	do s5	[illegible]	200	do c	[illegible]
200	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
600	do	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
700	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	100	P., F. W. & C. s3	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]			
100	do	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer. c	[illegible]	100	Hud. Riv. R. s10	[illegible]
100	Canton Co. s30	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
100	Mariposa Min.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts. x-d b3	[illegible]
100	Erie R. x-d b3	[illegible]	2200	do	[illegible]
600	do	[illegible]	900	do	[illegible]
800	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. Is. b3	[illegible]
1900	do b3	[illegible]	900	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W. P. s3	[illegible]
1300	do s3	[illegible]	300	P., F. W. & C. b3	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	200	do b3	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Maryland A. C.	[illegible]	100	Mariposa Min.	11
100	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	200	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	[illegible]
400	New-York Cen. x-d	[illegible]	100	do b3	[illegible]
1200	do	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
800	Erie R. x-d b3	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115
100	do	[illegible]	200	Clev. & P. x-d	[illegible]
1600	do s3	[illegible]	2400	do	[illegible]
600	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]	200	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
1000	Reading R. s3	[illegible]	700	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
1500	do s3	[illegible]	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
1600	do	[illegible]	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
600	do	[illegible]	100	do b3	92

TUESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The early sales of gold to-day were at 139¼@¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and the supply on the street again appeared to be easy, until near the close of bank hours, when deliveries suddenly became difficult, and the price for cash gold advanced to 139⅝@¾ ℔ cent. Some parcels of United States gold coin have been received from the Canada banks for the purchase of bills on London, the very best of which could be had to-day at 107¾@108 ℔ cent., and Southern bank credits were done as low as 107@106½ ℔ cent. In addition to the cotton bills appearing from the Southern markets, we may state that the direct shipments of cotton for the week ending to-day amounted to 14,897 bales, which affords a large amount of merchant bills on England.

The customs duties to-day are about $400,000. The Treasury office transferred a considerable portion of its large balances to the Treasury at Washington, but the total amount is still about $85,000,000 in gold and currency. The supply of money to the brokers, both at bank and in the open market, continues very easy at 5@6 ℔ cent., but while this ease and cheapness are perceptibly felt on the demand for government securities, they make no impression on the railway speculation at the Stock Exchange, which shows, if anything, increased depression. The predominant account is especially bearish, as it has been since the first week in January, and thus far there is no organized opposition to this movement, although there is really nothing in the current traffic and expenses of the roads, or in the general trade of the country, or in the financial purposes of the government, present or prospective, to discourage a recovery in prices after a fall such as we have had since the New Year, of 10 or 15 ℔ cent. To be sure, the party on the Stock Exchange who have operated for this decline have been successful, and thus acquired the power of resisting any very decided recovery in the market, and it may be of driving prices lower. Such periodical extremes are not unusual in Wall-street, either on the *bull* or *bear* side of the speculative account.

At the close of business this afternoon, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday P. M. The Government list is steady. The Railways generally weak:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94¼	Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	54	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s	99⅝	99⅝	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	77	[illegible]	Cumb'land Coal	[illegible]	44
Hudson	100	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	40
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	68	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	116	115	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109½	Metropolitan	120½
Merchants'	110	Shoe and Leather	108
Union	116	Corn Exchange	108
America	135	Continental	96
Phenix	96	St. Nicholas	99
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Marine	140
State of New York	108	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	104½	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	225	Park	145
American Exchange	113	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Pacific	130	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	116
Chatham	105	Central National	104
Bank of Republic	106	First National	211
Bank of N. America	106	Fourth National	97½
Hanover	108	Ninth National	108½
Irving	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 2d mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 3d mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 4th mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 5th mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 1st mort.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort.	[illegible]
Harlem 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	[illegible]

Messrs. SINGERLAND & PRINCE, of the Stock Exchange, have succeeded to the business of Messrs. W. R. TRAVERS & Co. and JEROME, RIGGS & Co., with whom they were recently junior partners. Mr. TRAVERS, Mr. JEROME, Mr. RIGGS and Mr. HENRY GRAY contribute a special capital to the new house.

The proposals of the Central American Transit Company, advertised and referred to yesterday, will capitalize the steamship property and supplies belonging thereto at $4,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be taken in the original Transit shares at par, and the remainder in cash, by installments running from the 15th inst. to the 15th August next.

The net earnings of the New-York Central

Company in January are	$1,104,000
And in January, 1865	958,000
Increased earnings	$146,000

The opposition to the Pacific Mail Company are reported to have capitalized among themselves the Star line of New-York and New-Orleans propellers—of late said to be unprofitable in the coastwise trade—and which they already own, at $2,500,000. In addition to this, they propose to raise a working capital of $500,000 by outside subscriptions to the new stock. We do not hear that they make much progress in such subscriptions or in selling or distributing the stock represented by the steam propellers. This is not surprising, as the whole scheme will assuredly encounter from the start a competition which has the surplus means and experience, as well as the large and amply appointed steam fleet on both sides of the Isthmus, to render the new stock worse than unprofitable. If, however, the original promoters are disposed to try the experiment, the public have only to give them free scope to do so on their own means, and to stand aloof as to participating in the stock.

The latest fashion for improving the revenue system is to make cotton pay the bulk of our taxes. The Revenue Commission recommended liquors to be reduced one half, or from $2 a gallon to $1 a gallon, and cotton raised from $9 ℔ bale (or *two* cents a pound) to $22 ℔ bale, (or *five* cents a pound.) A gentleman in Detroit by the name of RICHARDSON sends us a pamphlet in favor of $45 ℔ bale, or *ten cents a pound*, as the only sure road to specie payments! We confess we cannot see the wisdom of such radical changes against the planting interest on the eve of its recovery from the devastations of the war. They might serve for the present year, perhaps, with cotton at 40 cents, but even this is doubtful. They would ultimately, when the cotton trade returns to its normal condition, shut out American cotton, in a large measure, from the English market, and introduce into our own New-England mills no inconsiderable share of East India and Egyptian cottons, unless the impost be increased from two cents to correspond with the five or ten cents proposed for the excise tax. The Southern States have grown 5,150,000 bales per annum. They are capable of growing *ten millions of bales*, so far as the climate and the breadth of land adapted to the cotton culture are concerned. Now suppose they should turn out in 1866 *four millions bales*, the present tax would give the government $36,000,000. Take *five millions* in 1867, and the tax would be $45,000,000. Add to either figure the other internal taxes which the Southern States will be required to pay, say on spirits, malt liquors, incomes, and on their own manufactures, and the total would certainly be quite equal to their proportion of the $350,000,000 now drawn from internal taxation, and very much greater than their proportion of the $237,000,000 estimated for under the revision of the Revenue Commissioners. But, aside from the mere burden on cotton, which it may be said will not fall exclusively on the Southern producer, there is to be considered the more important question of the policy of over-taxing any commodity, the annual crop of which is too great, by more than one-half or two-thirds, for home consumption, under any condition of manufacturing activity, *and which must go abroad*, to compete with the product of the East. And in this connection we are bound to regard, as a matter of the first importance the price at which cotton can be produced in the East or West; the price at which it *was* produced in this country before the War, and is *now* produced in British India, and *may* be produced in Egypt, should competition for the markets of the world demand it.

The New-York Life and Trust Company, in addition to their customary half yearly dividend of *five* ℔ cent., have declared an extra dividend of *ten* ℔ cent.

The consolidated Saratoga, Whitehall and Troy Railroad earned in 1865 $1,194,147, as against $1,019,082 in 1864.

The following is a statement of the number of notes of each denomination of the national bank currency issued for circulation up to Feb. 1, 1866:

One dollars	$3,384,600
Two dollars	2,256,400
Five dollars	99,944,500
Ten dollars	64,906,500
Twenty dollars	35,457,900
Fifty dollars	13,782,200
One hundred dollars	20,500,500
Five hundred dollars	6,007,000
One thousand dollars	4,483,000
Total	$249,819,600

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway earned for the fourth week in January, 1866:

1866	$160,589 49
1865	150,647 27
Increase	$9,942 22

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,113,392 80—including for Customs, $389,000; on account of Loan, $6,800; Coin certificates, $234,700. Payments, $16,546,058 22. Balance, $86,395,897 11.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $5,917,607, against $4,808,182 same week last year. Included in the exports have been 14,897 bales cotton, valued at $3,331,952.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 6.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Brick house and lot No. 205 6th-st., $5,500.
Seven years lease of premises No. 569 Broadway, running through to Mercer-st., rent $5,300 per annum, taxes and assessments, $12,000.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 154 West-st., lease 21 years to run at $1,000 per annum, ground rent, with covenants for renewal, $18,000.
Buildings and lot No. 11 Reade-st., $17,400.
Three-story brick store and lot No. 195 Washington-st., $30,050.
Three-story brick store and lot No. 197 Washington-st., $25,700.
Three-story brick store and lease of lot, No. 230 Washington-st., lease 13 years to run at $700, annual ground rent, $3,200.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Four lots south side 53d-st., 225 feet west of 3d-av., each $1,190.
Lot on east side 2d-av., 75 feet south of 107th-st., $525.
Four lots west side 2d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., each $1,850.
Building and lot No. 542 Pearl-st., near Broadway, $20,500.
Two lots north side 99th-st., 225 feet west of 4th-av., each $650.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Eight lots on 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., each $250.

BY WM. KENNELLY.

Lot and small frame house south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., $5,750.

BY LEEDS & MINER.

Lot and building No. 319 Front-st.	$2,700

BY JAMES M. MULLER.

Lot and building No. 131 Madison-st.	$8,220
Brick house and lot No. 122 5th-st.	8,150
Brick house and lot No. 124 5th-st.	8,000
Brick house and lot No. 126 5th-st.	8,000
Brick house and lot No. 128 5th-st.	[illegible]
Brick house and lot No. 130 5th-st.	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 377 bbls. and 1,398 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 1,340 bushels Corn, 12,555 bushels Oats, 1,280 bushels Malt, 105 bushels Rye, 925 bbls. Pork, 568 pkgs. Cut Meats, 317 pkgs. Lard, 349 bbls. Beef and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, at $7 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 27c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; Rio at 17c.@21½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. The week's business in Rio Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 2,888 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Dia Bruto*, before arrival; 5.6 per do., at 13½c.@16c.; 1,688 per *Nora* and *Kaya* [illegible], F. N. T.; and 200 per steamer *South America*, at 15¼c. The market closes quiet but steady." Stock of all kinds on hand to-day 99,186 bags, including, of Rio and Santos, 54,537 bags; Java, Government bags, 360 bags; Cuba, 4,224 bags; Maracaibo, 900 bags; Laguayra, 300 bags; Ceylon, 4,319 bags; other descriptions, 4,438 bags. The week's receipts of Rio have been 6,750 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	11,000
Mobile, bags	3,000
Baltimore, bags	9,000
New-York, bags	54,537
Grand total, bags	77,537

COTTON—Has been in more demand at uniform quotations; Middlings 43c.@46c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 4,100 bales. The receipts at this port have been 104,796 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 548,209 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day, is as follows: Jobbers' Prices: Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 30c.; Stark M, 26c.; Stark C, 25c.; Superior I X L, 26c.; Swift River, 44c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 45-inch, 60c.; Wamsutta, 40½ inch, 52½c.; Wamsutta, 36-inch, 47½c.; Clinton C C C, 34c.; Clinton C, 30c. Prints—Merrimack W, 25c.; Merrimack D, 24c.; Sprague, 23½c.; Richmond, 22½c.; Lancaster, 20c.; Wamsutta, 18½c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c.; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 28c.; Hartford, 24c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c.; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 36½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 52½c.; Pemberton, 32½c. Ticks—Conestoga C C A, 55c.; Conestoga A A, 50c.; Everett, 42½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; Everett, 32c. Denims—Haymaker, 47c.; Haymaker, brown, 48c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged. Meyers' I X L, narrow tapes, sell freely; wide tapes in fair demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis,—Trade moderate. Louisville—Business very quiet, and no demand for goods, owing to unsettled prices.

FISH—The demand is mainly for Mackerel, which are steady in price. Other kinds are dull. We quote: Dry Cod at $7@$9 25 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$24; No. 2 at $16@$18 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 55c.@60c. for scaled, and 48c.@50c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been transacted in State and Western Flour at essentially unaltered prices. The demand has been mainly for home use, as usual of late, the ruling figures for shipping brands being above the limits of foreign orders. The current receipts are light, but receivers are willing sellers at the going rates. Sales since our last 9,950 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 45; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 35, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85	@$7 45
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is less active, but firm; sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 15 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continued dull, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and depressed at $4 10@$4 25 for Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive at former prices. A load of choice amber Wisconsin changed hands at $1 78 ℔ bushel, delivered. Corn is heavy and cheaper, on more liberal offerings. Sales since our last 33,000 bushels, at 79c.@81½c. for unsound and 82c.@84c. for sound Mixed Western in store and delivered, and 81c.@83c. for new Yellow, and 92½c. for choice White, ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including State at 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; Old Western at 55½c.@57c. from store; New Western at 41c.@46c.; Canada at 55c.@56c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been in more request; sales since our last 28,000 bushels Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley Malt. The movement in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The Flour market remains without material change in value—the general tone is, however, better. With light receipts, and a gradual reduction of stock, holders are more firm for the better grades—still there is but a moderate business doing, confined chiefly to the wants of the coastwise and local trade, closing yesterday heavily, and a trifle lower. For Wheat there is but little inquiry for export, our rates being above the views of shippers—the millers are the principal customers. The stock of strictly sound is reducing fast, and is firmly held while the inferior qualities are difficult of sale, and are quite irregular in price. Oats, to some extent, have been lately shipped to London. Rye, if sound quality, is held firmly, but the market is quiet; common Western is almost unsalable. Indian Corn is dull and lower, and but little is being taken for export, owing to a scarcity of freight room. The home trade are taking the new as it comes forward, and this restricts the business in old. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 4,460 bbls. Flour, 98 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,263 bushels Wheat, 229,031 bushels Corn, 8,200 bushels Oats; to Continental ports, 500 bbls. Flour, 3,731 bushels Corn, 2,504 bushels Rye; to Brazil, 6,630 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 19,448 bbls. Flour, 65 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,303 bbls Corn Meal, 1[illegible],280 bushels Corn, 782 bushels Oats, 2,563 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 31,038 bbls. Flour, 65 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,401 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,263 bushels Wheat, 243,042 bushels Corn, 2,504 bushels Rye, 8,982 bushels Oats, and 2,563 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Feb. 2, 1866	90,752	1,121,827	3,668,141
New-Orleans	Jan. 26, 1866	300	——	7,790
Philadelphia	Jan. 30, 1866	3,600	——	154,065
Baltimore	Jan. 30, 1866		——	379,144
Boston	Feb. 2, 1866	1,179		
California and other ports	Jan. 30, 1866	8,834	57,377	5,600
Total		104,665	1,179,204	4,214,140
To about same period, 1865		69,437	1,471,520	73,369
To about same period, 1864		450,183	6,723,884	240,220
To about same period, 1863		594,610	14,303,053	3,903,719

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to Feb. 2, 1866	2,906	108,595	57,388	18,323
From other ports, to latest dates	1,115		——	40
Total	4,021	108,595	57,333	18,363
To about same period, 1865	12,639		62,521	
To about same period, 1864	25,551	13,965	135,183	5,463
To about same period, 1863	65,090	97,288	791,889	15,609

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and firm, at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet held firmly, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather more demand at uniform rates, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 38½c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℔ lb.

LIME—Is quiet at former rates—$1 70 for common Rockland, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LATHS—Are inactive and depressed, as previously reported.

LUMBER—Is in limited demand at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and depressed, including New-Orleans at 98c.@$1 20; Porto Rico at 38c.@80c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 92½c.@$1 ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $8@$8 25; Resin at $5@$11 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 75@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand at drooping prices, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$1 95; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 42 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING FEB. 5.—The market has been quiet since our last, and the few transactions have been confined to Whale, in which sales of 400 bbls. Northern, and 500 do. South Sea and "Devilfish," have been made for manufacturing, all on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 5, 1866	3,587	2,857	63,300
Same time last year	1,178	725	16,650
Exports.			
For week ending Feb. 5, 1866	202	36	72,550
Previously	——	24	43,650
From Jan. 1 to date	202	60	116,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been in more demand; sales in Providence last week 68,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 15c., on hand; 1,000 do., 64x64, 16½c., on hand; 11,000 do. 64x64c., 17c., on hand; 7,000 do, 64x64, 17½c., on hand; 12,000 do. 64x64, 18c., on hand; 30,000 do. 64x64, private terms, to be made.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive, yet steady, closing at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51c.@53c. for Refined in bond, and 71c.@73c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer prices, but closes quite heavily. Sales since our last 8,250 bbls., in lots, at $29 87½@$30 12½ for new Mess, closing at $29 87½ regular; $28 87½@$29 25 for one year old Mess, closing at $29 cash; $23@$23 25 for Prime Mess, and $21 50@$21 75 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also, 6,500 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at $29 50@$30 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c. Dressed Hogs are in more request at 12¾c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13½c. for City. ℔ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18c., the latter an extreme for very choice; also 2,250 lbs., March and April delivery, sellers' option, part at 18c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal. Beef Hams continue in demand at $41@$43 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is inquired for at 28c.@33c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@38c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 13c.@19½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@43
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℔ lb	35	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℔ lb	35	@37
Half-firkin tubs, State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb	35	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb	35	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@35
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ lb	33	@39
Ordinary State—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	32	@35
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	27	@30
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	24	@28
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	24	@28
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins, ℔ lb	20	@25
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb	27	@30
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@35
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16 @17
Farm Dairies—first quality	16 @17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—common	12½@14
Orange County—first skimmed	14 @17

RICE—Is dull and nominal, including Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in limited demand at former rates.

SEEDS—Have been in request, partly for export, including Clover at 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $4@$4 65 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—A fair inquiry prevails for Deer at previous figures, including Honduras at 67½c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c. in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been in moderate demand, including Tampico at 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 43c.@46c.; Curacao, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 40c.@42½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; and Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

SOAP—Continues quiet but steady, including Castile at 17½c.@19c., as extremes for new and old ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in limited request at unaltered quotations.

SUGARS—Are attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 10½c.@13c.; and 250 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13c., and an invoice of Pernambuco on p. t. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more demand. We quote: 14c.@17½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed at 17½c.; best Granulated at 17½c.; best Ground at 17c.; best White, A, at 16½c.; best Yellow, C, at 15½c. cash ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 42,000 lbs. at 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 165,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 12¾c.@12¾ ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in pretty fair request, especially the finer qualities, at uniform prices, including ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and nominally unchanged in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 800 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℔ 280 lbs.; 400 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866—2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Halloran—

Petition of property-owners to have the grade of Avenue A, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-first streets, changed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Koster—

Petition of the Fourth Regiment New-York State National Guard, to be paid for expenses incurred in celebrating Evacuation Day.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Mackay—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman White—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Vernon, Bros & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number twenty-three Beekman-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Lackey to exhibit goods in front of his store, number nineteen Bowery, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Mackay—

Resolved, That a temporary abutment be built at the head of the Pier number Twenty-nine, East River, and that a proper light be placed on the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Fowler & Wells and S. W. Ward, numbers three hundred and eighty-seven and three hundred and eighty-nine Broadway, to retain the signs in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board the paper relative to donation to the congregation of Beth Hamadrash.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Reynolds, Pratt & Co., to exhibit goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and six and one hundred and eight Fulton-street, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Flynn—

Resolved, That the compensation of the sweepers employed in the various markets in the City of New-York be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of sixty dollars per month, the same to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause all incumbrances in West Thirty-first-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, to be removed forthwith.

Councilman Pullman moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was lost.

Councilman Imlay renewed the motion that the paper be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Kellogg renewed the motion that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James B. Kirker to erect a small sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and ninety-nine Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Michael Murphey to place a stand on the northwest corner of Barclay and Church streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, he having obtained permission from the owner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Naughtin to display goods in front of his premises, number one and a half Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Watts—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McCahill & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number —— Greenwich-street.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Watts—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John A. Seaman to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number one hundred and twenty-nine Avenue D.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. B. Russell to exhibit goods in front of his premises numbers two hundred and two and three hundred and sixty Bowery, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That Sebastian J. Schick be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Irwin to exhibit goods in front of his place of business number three hundred and thirty Bowery, corner of Bond-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Bayer to erect a stand on the southeast corner of Sixth-street and Avenue A, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. H. Benedict and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-six Broad-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to notify the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey to remove the ferry buildings, sheds, and all other obstructions from Piers numbers fourteen and fifteen North River, and from the bulkheads between said piers, and in the event of said company refusing or neglecting to remove such structures within a period of ten days, that the said Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately thereafter to remove the same and sue for and recover from the said Railroad Company the expense of such removal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to commence an action against the said Railroad Company for trespassing upon the rights and franchises of the Corporation of the City of New-York, with a view of obtaining exemplary damages for such willful and unauthorized occupation of the corporate property, in order to deter any further violation of its chartered rights and franchises.

Councilman Pullman moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

MOTION.

Councilman Thomas moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the name of John Fettretch, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed so as to read William Fettretch.

Which was carried.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs in favor of giving the Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York State National Guard a stand of colors.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to which was referred the resolution to rebuild Piers numbers fifty-eight and fifty-nine East River.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Whereas, In the recent list of Commissioners of Deeds, Richard A. Chambers was appointed in the stead of William O. Jenkins, but by a clerical error, in place of W. O. Jackson; therefore

Resolved, That the name of W. O. Jackson, opposite the name of Richard A. Chambers, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, be altered to read William O. Jenkins, the name of Jackson being returned in error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. Cohen to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number fourteen Baxter-street, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward D. Bassford to continue sign and exhibit goods in front of his premises, in Cooper Institute Building, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, A recent investigation, made by one of the Coroners of this city, resulted in proving that a poor friendless emigrant, named Mary Gilroy, and her offspring, met their death through criminal neglect of the officers of the ship Neptune, while on the passage from Liverpool, England, to this city; and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the Common Council of this city, with the view of preventing the occurrence of like outrages upon humanity, to call the attention of the Legislature of this State, now in session at the Capitol, to this case, in order that by the necessary legislation greater safeguards may be guaranteed to the destitute poor who seek our hospitable shores in the effort to better their condition, but who, in consequence of the reprehensible rapacity or criminal neglect of those intrusted with their safe conduct across the Atlantic, are subject to the most unheard-of atrocities, often, as in the present instance, resulting in the death of the unfortunate emigrant: be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Representatives from this city in the State Legislature be and they are hereby earnestly solicited to urge the State authorities who are vested with the necessary power to take immediate steps so to amend the present emigration laws as to make it imperative upon the Captains, consignees, agents and owners of all emigrant vessels, to properly provide and care for all such indigent passengers on their vessels until they shall be placed under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration for this port, at their depot at Castle Garden; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to the members of the Legislature of this City by the Clerk of the Common Council, with a request that such members of the Senate and Assembly be furnished with a duly certified copy thereof.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas Graham, of the premises of one hundred and seventy-four Chatham-street, to continue sign and exhibit goods in front of his store during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. N. Lane to erect an awning in front of his premises, number eighteen Spring-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Mutual Base Ball Club to attend their annual ball, at Alker's Assembly Room, February nineteen.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the rate of fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
February 1, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN:

In reply to the resolution of January eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, requesting my opinion as to the rate of fare legally chargeable by the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company for passage over the entire length of its road, I will state that, by the terms of its charter, it is entitled to charge no more than a fare of five cents for a passage over the entire length of its road.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication was received from Hon. Henry J. Raymond, acknowledging resolution of thanks passed by the Common Council, as follows:

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1866.

To the President of the Board of Councilmen:

I return my acknowledgments for the resolutions of the Common Council, thanking me for the introduction of the bill now pending for the erection of a new post-office building in the City of New-York. I must be excused, however, for adding that some degree of injustice is done to the other members of the House from New-York, by selecting my name as entitled to special commendation in regard to this matter. The measure was presented with the assent of all our delegation, and will receive their united and cordial support.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Which was received and ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the salary of the Recording Clerk in Bureau of Records and Statistics, City Inspector's Department, be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay the said increase from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John George Otto for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars, (410,) the same being for the music furnished Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for celebration of Fourth of July, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Koster moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Subsequently,

Councilman Stacom moved that the vote by which the above paper was referred be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

He then moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Flynn, O'Brien, Kenney, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Green, Imlay—10.

Negative—Councilmen Stacom, Robinson, Costello, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman, Hettrick—13.

Councilman Stacom moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The portraits of each and all of the Ex-Governors of the State of New-York have, from the period of the cessation of their terms of office, under the direction of the Common Council, been painted and placed in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, in this city, with the exception of that of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark; therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York; Honorable John Brice, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Honorable J. Wilson Green, President of the Board of Councilmen, be and are hereby constituted a committee to select a competent artist for the purpose of painting a correct likeness of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, and to cause the same to be placed in the Governor's Room, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for —— dollars in favor of such artist selected by said committee.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to cause Ninety-first-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, to be opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to effect a lease of the premises now occupied by the Fourth District Civil Court for a term of five years, at a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Pullman moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "two thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand five hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Hettrick, Imlay—19.

Negative—Councilmen Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman—4.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for clerk hire and other expenses attendant upon the execution of the resolution relative to donations to the blind.

Which was laid over.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council of the City of New-York be and he is hereby directed to prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation of the said City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and cause ten thousand copies to be published under his directions and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same amount on the completion of the compilation of the said manual—three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the Board of Aldermen, also three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the Board of Councilmen, also five hundred copies for the use of His Honor the Mayor, also two thousand copies for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council.

Councilman Stacom moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen be concurred in, and on that motion moved the previous question.

The President put the question, Shall the main question now be put?

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question on the main question, viz., to concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—18.

Negative—Councilmen White, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Pullman—5.

Preamble and resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Whereas, The applications for donations from the city to blind persons are rapidly increasing in number, and the practice of making such donations is to be coned, it is desirable to provide some more satisfactory method of ascertaining the merits of each case than that heretofore adopted, as well as to save to the city the heavy expense of advertising separate resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Councilmen concur,) That the Comptroller be requested to give notice to all persons intending to apply for such relief, that application must be made at his office, on or before the first day of May in each year; such application to be approved by the Alderman of the district in which such person may reside; such application to state the name, age and residence of the applicant, the period during which he or she has resided in the city, which must not be less than one year; whether the applicant is a graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind; his or her occupation, if any, and especially whether he or she has been or is a street beggar, and such other information as the Comptroller may deem it advisable to require; the truth of each statement to be verified by the oath of the applicant, and by a certificate of one or more seeing persons. The Comptroller is authorized to prepare such blank forms for the use of persons desiring to make applications as he may deem advisable, and he shall, from time to time, or on the completion of a list of applicants on the first of May, communicate such names to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also to the Managers of the Blind Mechanics' Association, with a request that they will respectively furnish him with any information in their possession as to relief or employment furnished during the year ending on the first of May, to any of the persons whose names are on such list, and the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council the list of persons, with all the information thus obtained.

Resolved, That, until such report is received from the Comptroller, no action whatever shall be taken by the Common Council upon applications or resolutions presented for such relief, nor shall any donations be granted to persons who shall not have first made application to to the Comptroller, as herein provided.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars for music furnished at City Hall Park and Hamilton-square, celebration Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as appears per bills annexed, the same having been ordered by special committee having charge of the same, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

Councilman Pullman moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran—20.

Negative—Councilmen Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—3.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. P. Morrough, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents, to enable him to pay assessments against the said church property, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Councilman Tyng moved that said paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost for want of sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Thomas, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Green, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Pullman—8.

Councilman Keenan moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Third-street, opposite number two hundred and twenty-eight, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

Negative—Councilman Pullman—1.

Resolved, That section thirty-nine of the rules of order of this board be amended so as to read two o'clock, in place of 4 o'clock, as it now reads.

Which was adopted.

An ordinance (by Board of Aldermen) to regulate permits for street stands, show-cases, signs, hoistways and deliveries, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE.

TO REGULATE PERMITS FOR STREET STANDS, SHOW CASES, SIGNS, HOISTWAYS AND DELIVERIES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All power and authority heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or by the Street Commissioner, in granting permits for show-cases or stands for the sale of newspapers, fruit, books, or other merchandise, article or thing whatsoever, encumbering the streets or sidewalks, wharves, piers or bulkheads, or for putting out signs, or for the receipt or delivery of goods across, or the erection of hoistways over, the sidewalks, is hereby vested in the Mayor, together with the authority to revoke such permits, whether granted by the Mayor under this ordinance or heretofore granted by resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, provided that each application for such permits shall be approved by the Alderman of the district and a Councilman residing in the Aldermanic district in which such permission may be located and the consent of the person or persons occupying the premises in front of which it is proposed to locate under such permission.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as in any case requiring the Mayor to grant such permits in the absence of objections, unless he shall, in his discretion, be satisfied that the same is desirable and proper.

SEC. 3. The Mayor, Street Commissioner and City Inspector are invested with full authority and power to enforce the removal of all such stands, signs or hoistways which may have been erected without a permit, or for which the permit has been revoked; provided that, in the latter case, at least one month's notice shall be given to the party affected.

SEC. 4. Wherever notice is required in this ordinance, it shall be sufficient service to leave a copy of the same with any person in charge of the premises.

SEC. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Every grantee of a privilege under this ordinance for a show-case, hoist-way or goods delivery, shall pay the sum of ten dollars, and grantees of all other privileges the sum of four dollars, toward the expense of executing this ordinance, to be accounted for among other fees of the Mayor's Office.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

Bill of Frank McElroy, Treasurer of Ninety-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for music furnished regiment on parade of July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

In connection therewith, Councilman Kellogg offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frank McElroy, Treasurer Ninety-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, being in full for music furnished by said regiment on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, State New-York, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars for music furnished at parade of November twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in celebration of Evacuation Day.

Which was carried.

He then moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hartman moved to take from the table paper from Board of Aldermen, being resignation of William L. Ely as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Robert H. Clifford be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City of New-York.

Councilman Watts moved that said resolution ber eferred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Halloran moved to take from the table resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the name of John R. Farrington be substituted for the name of J. W. Somerindyke, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, said Somerindyke having failed to qualify, and the said Farrington is hereby appointed in his place.

The resolution was then adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Bill of A. T. Stewart and Company, amounting to one hundred and eighty-six dollars, for goods furnished on occasion of funeral of the late E. F. Purdy.

(By Board of Aldermen, February five, adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York *Dispatch*, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, for publishing the canvass of the December Election, and charge the same to election expenses.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brinkman moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN AND LADY WHO adopted a little girl aged nine months, from No. 311 East Houston-st., will please inform the mother, SARAH BRADFORD, their address.

MARY ANN BRADEN—BY CALLING AT NO 6 City Hall-place, will hear of something to her advantage from Ireland.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following described Seven-Thirty United States Treasury Notes, bearing date August, 1864. They having been fraudulently obtained from us, payment has been stopped. One $5,000, No. 6,006; one $1,000, No. 87,108; one $1,000, No. 87,109; one $1,000, No. 87,110; one $1,000, No. 87,111; one $1,000, No. 87,112; one $1,000, No. 87,113; one $1,000, No. 87,114. COBB, ZAVALLA & CO., No. 27 Broad-st.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—THE following United States bonds, viz: One bond 5-20, No. 43,322, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 43,323, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 23,791, $500. Being second series of 1st May, 1862, payable to Fisk & Hatch or bearer. One bond 10-40, $1,000, No. 28,730; one bond 10-40, No. 21,070, $500. Interest due 1st of March and 1st of September. Payable to S. C. Thompson or bearer. The above reward will be paid by presenting the same to E. R. MEAD JR. & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

$10 REWARD—LOST, IN GOING FROM JERsey City to Greenville, in the dummy cars, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, 1866, a pocket-book, containing between $80 and $100 in $5 bills, excepting about $5 in small bills and stamps. The above reward will be paid and thanks of the owner, by leaving it with THOMAS WILKS, agent, Horse car office, Jersey City.

NOTICE.—MY CERTIFICATE OF SHOE AND Leather Bank Stock of this city, No. 282, dated May 28, 1863, nineteen shares having been lost, the transfer of it has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. MARY BROWN.

LOST—AT NIBLO'S, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, A mink muff. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 343 Bowery, in the Marble-yard.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $60, ON Tuesday, Feb. 6. Any person finding it will be rewarded by leaving it at Hudson City Post-office.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

THE $10 LOT. A BARGAIN.

Very select Valentines.

Send to

T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as first rate cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing if required, in a private family; have the best of city reference from their last place if required. Call, for two days, at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, jellies and pastry; is an excellent baker; eight years' reference. Call for two days, at No. 190 Clinton-place, Room No. 19, rear building.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN LATELY ARRIVED, who has lived with a noble family, wants a situation as nurse or housekeeper, or first-class cook. Good references given. Any one wanting such a person may address ENGLISH WOMAN, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabith-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and respectful, economical and neat; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; has the best of city reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant from its birth; kind to children; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; can give city reference. Call for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP male or female, for city or country, as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the SELECT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., EMployers supplied with first-class servants, city or country, of all nations, and all first-class servants, American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., suited in the best situations.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE HELP IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Please notice they can be supplied with smart, competent girls, American, English, Welch, French, Scotch, German, Irish Protestants and others, as housekeepers for private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; seamstresses, ladies' maids and nurses; linen and store-room girls; chambermaids, waitresses, competent laundresses, first-class cooks, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging, by applying at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., near 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY the 1st of March; has a thorough practical knowledge of graperies, green-houses and the propagating of plants in general; also the laying out of new grounds; has long experience in the above. Also has a boy, 14 years of age, who could assist, if necessary; has charge of a first-class place near the city for the last two years; satisfactory references. Address HORTICULTURE, care of Mr. Harvey B. Lane, No. 151 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SITUATION BY A young man as plain gardener on a small place, or as assistant; can take care of a cow and one horse; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address M. H., No. 434 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer; understands his business in the management of stock; would take the entire management of a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his present employer; is married, with two in family. Address D. B., Garrison, Putnam County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A practical workingman; understands the raising of all kinds of crops and stock; wife a first-class dairywoman; no incumbrance. Address D. ATCHISON, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as waiter; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful. Call on or address W. A., No. 579 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable colored young man, as waiter or cook, care silver, good waiter, &c.; willing to make himself useful; city or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable married man; Protestant, with wife and one child; is fully capable of managing a gentleman's place; can refer to present employer. Address J. R., at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man as first-class waiter in a private family; can produce first-class city references from his present family. Can be seen at No. 287 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WATTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; speaks four languages; best city reference. Address L. WESTE, care of W. Wierss, No. 57 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; small incumbrance; best city reference. Address R. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR gardener by a married man with a small family, or would take a farm on shares; best of references. Address, stating terms, D. H., Sing Sing.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper (double-entry) in a wholesale house, insurance or express office; good reference. Address, for two days, O. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man of steady habits; perfectly understands his business; has good reference; no objection to country. Address J. C., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver; thoroughly understands his business. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS German gardener, married; he is practical in all its branches, and hot and cold grapery; the best of references can be given. Inquire at No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or farmer, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference can be given. Address T. H., No. 347 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good reference; no objection to country. Address JAMES, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; best of city reference. Address, for two days, F. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of city reference. Address, for three days, A. C., 241 3d-av.

PROOF-READER.—A COMPETENT MAN desires a situation as proof-reader. Address W. V., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER COLLARS.

METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY

WORKS.

NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of Discharge for such of the members of the former Volunteer Fire Department as are entitled thereto, pursuant to Section 19, Chapter 249, Laws of 1865, are ready for delivery, and will be distributed in the following order:

Engine Companies Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 8th inst.

Engine Companies Nos. 26 to 53, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 9th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 31 to 61, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 15th inst.

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 16th inst.

Parties desiring certificates must apply in person.

For the accommodation of such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, the office will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., on each of the dates specified.

Foremen of companies are requested to be present with their roll-books at the time appointed for issuing certificates. By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

CHOICE OLD WINES.

Thirty boxes of old wines for sale. Old Madeira, Brown Sherry, Lisbon and Malmsay Madeira, bottled in 1843. Address DRUGGIST, care of Joseph E. Tripp, No. 71 Warren-st.

THE EUREKA COFFEE POT, WHICH does its work in the most perfect manner, saving all the aroma and flavor of both tea and coffee, producing a delicious beverage and effecting a great economy. Dealers supplied by Messrs. LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York.

SELLING OFF AND SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS—Several very fine pianos, music-stools, paintings, mirrors, sewing-machines, cigars, watches, chains, albums, elegant window curtains, office furniture, &c., &c. I. P. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, SLATE BED, six pockets, in good order. Also balls, cues, &c., low for cash. For particulars, inquire in the butter-store No. 17 Greenwich-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

8 1-2 CENTS TO 9 CENTS PER POUND for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, at No. 22 Spruce-st. J. P. FLYNN & CO.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE—THE LIbrary and medicine of a physician lately deceased; a good chance for a young man. Apply at 513 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets, intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866. }

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance, and it is recommended by the Health Commissioners that all persons who have not been vaccinated within five years, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus afforded, or have the operation performed by their own physicians.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets.

The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue.

The Northeastern Dispensary is located in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of February, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of March, 1866.

Three panels of 100 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBscriber, on the 25th of January, 1866, an indentured apprentice, ADOLPH GONZALES, a Chilian boy, aged 16 years. Any person employing or harboring said boy will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. L. B. LENT.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT, }
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866. }

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing

2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and 35 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city. GAMALIEL KING, President.

D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The stock, fixtures, goodwill and lease of Store No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. The best business location in the city, and will be sold cheap to the right party. Apply to SAMUEL TUCK.

SILENT PARTNER WANTED—TO FURnish from $5,000 to $15,000 for establishing a very superior manufacturing and wholesale business in this city, with two gentlemen of large acquaintance and of known ability, but with little means; can command an extensive trade immediately; a fine chance for a good party. Address W. MANUFACTURING, Station D.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, possessing capital and influence, to take the management of the business of a manufacturing company now being developed, and promising the most satisfactory results; unexceptionable references required as to ability and integrity. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 1,178 New-York Post-office.

$15,000 TO $20,000 WANTED TO extend a manufacturing and wholesale business, goods sold on 30 days, paying a profit of 20 per cent. on cost of manufacture. To a man with the above capital, an interest will be given in the business. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietors having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS.—European style, richly gilded, for store windows, public buildings and residences; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting; glass signs, labels, door-plates, show-cards, frames, gilding, &c.; samples returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st., Glass Letter Company.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN SHODDY MILL, two machines, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c. Purchasers can have steam power and start immediately; all in working order. Apply to SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.

C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 254 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "The Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXperienced and has a full knowledge of the management of a pear orchard and vineyard, both recently laid out; also, can manage a cold grapery; no objection to a married man, but none but a first-class man need apply; one who can bring references as to his capacity and character; the place is about 25 miles distant from New-York City, in Westchester County. Address W. H. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A NURSE WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl six years old; she must be a religious Protestant woman, good tempered, obliging, experienced in the care of children, a good seamstress, and willing to go early to the country for the Summer. Such a person, who can bring satisfactory references, can find a good and permanent home in a Christian family, and no other need apply. Ask at the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., for Room No. 173, before 11 o'clock or after 6.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly, who is neat in his person, civil and obliging, to go into the country on the North River; married man without children, whose wife understands the care of milk and butter preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 48 William-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS WANTED to sell the Improved Elliptic Sewing-machine; none but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Apply to A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A clerk who can come well recommended and writes a good hand; one living with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT middle-aged woman as seamstress, willing to make herself generally useful; must bring first-rate reference. Apply at No. 30 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; a German or English Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands custom-house business in all its details. Apply by letter, with address and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house, to make himself generally useful; must reside with his parents. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., with references, at No. 76 Murray-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; must bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD waitress; one who has had experience in that capacity and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 2,664 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPERS, ENTRY AND SHIPping clerks, coachmen, farm hands and all out of employment, call at the International Employment Office, No. 81 Nassau-st., at LYNN & HESSE'S.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age, as clerk in a manufacturing establishment. Address Box No. 3,554 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

1½ HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY RAIL.

Comprising mansion farm-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., with 145 acres of tillable land, (50 acres meadow land,) and a large variety of young and choice fruit trees. The whole premises are in perfect order and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. C. BACON, at the Hope Express Company, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

On Dey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., five-story brown-stone store....................$45,000.

ALSO,

On Vesey-st., five-story brick store..........$45,000.

ALSO,

On Washington-st., five-story brick store.......$45,000.

ALSO,

An elegant house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or to let, furnished or unfurnished.

ALSO,

35 lots on 106th and 107th sts. and 10th-av.........$3,500.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

By BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

Three stores on Pine-st.
One store on Liberty-st.
One on Front-st., running through to one on South-st.
One on Stone-st., running through to South William.
Three buildings on Centre-st., corner of Worth.
Three on Broadway, and a valuable leasehold on Broadway.
Property on Worth, Leonard, &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av., near 32d-street, first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood; is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures, mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE TO AVOID crowded cars and dirty streets the following choice property, situated in the most desirable part of Staten Island, and within (45) forty-five minutes of Wall-st.: A small brick villa, in perfect order, with garden, fruit, coach-house, &c., and 5 acres of ground; price $16,000. A handsome frame villa, twelve rooms, with one acre of ground tastefully laid out, and furnished—$16,500. A large mansion, with five or eight acres of ground, all necessary outbuildings, including bath-house; price, with five acres, $30,000; with eight acres, $40,000. For further particulars address WM. JEFFREY, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,676 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE VERY BEST FARMS in New-Jersey, 34 miles from New-York, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, on the New-Jersey Railroad, one half mile from depot; 135 acres splendid tilling land, well watered; good dwelling and outbuildings; fine location. Will be sold cheap; terms to suit the purchaser. The owner can be seen at SAMUEL SMITH'S, No. 491 8th-av., corner 36th-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the bluff overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, about one mile from Fort Hamilton and six miles from Fulton Ferry. The premises consist of 7 acres of land, running down to the water and well stocked with fruit; a brick mansion, with wings, containing 17 rooms; carriage-house, barn, ice-house, &c. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 92 Warren-st.

FARM WANTED.—AN OLD AND EXPErienced gardener and farmer, familiar with the cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables, and with ordinary farming, is desirous of hiring or taking on shares a well-stocked farm, accessible to market; best of references as to capability and integrity. Address A. R., Box No. 4,700 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale—Consisting of a handsome modern-built house, containing all the modern improvements; suitable alike for Winter or Summer occupancy; ten acres of land and all necessary outbuildings; location within 12 miles from the City Hall by two lines of railroad. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST elegant, extensive and costly residences in the city; location in the upper part of the city, near 5th-av., with several lots of ground; will be sold or rented with the furniture. Rent $14,000 per annum. Price $110,000 without furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone house, 21 3-12x50; lot 100 feet deep; on the easterly side of Carroll-st., opposite Carroll Park; the house will be ready for occupation about the 10th April; price $16,000; terms easy. Call and see. GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT $25,000, FOR THIS WEEK only, four of those beautiful four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on the south side of 49th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., 21x8 front and rear, 53 feet deep; lot half the block. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Possession on the 1st of March.

MACFARLANE & WELLS, REAL ESTATE Agents, Yonkers, offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class residences. They have also a number of desirable furnished houses to let. Property owners having houses, stores and lots to let, are invited to register them on our books.

AT NYACK.—A FINE 2½ STORY RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, outbuildings complete, five acres land, fruit, shade, &c., in great abundance; commands extensive view of the Hudson; others, all sizes and localities, $3,500 to $57,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store and dwelling-house, No. 48 Macdougal-st., corner of King, with large vaults, sub-cellar and being one of the best grocery stands in the city. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 18 acres of land, a new house, barn and carriage-house; fine apple orchard and all other varieties of fruit; two miles from Irvington Station, Westchester County; $8,000. J. A. LYDECKER, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 5.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FIVE MINUTES FROM DEpot, a two-story new house with modern improvements; eight rooms, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Pleasantly located on three-fourths of an acre of good land, recently laid out. CHILD & EDGAR, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, CITY Railroad Bonds and Stocks, viz.: 3d-av., 42d-st., Grand-st. Ferry, Broadway and 7th-av., Dry Dock and East Broadway, and Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON CLINTON-AV.—A LARGE new house, containing every improvement, built by days' work for the present owner, and eight lots of ground; in the best location on the street. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE, MODErate cost dwelling-houses in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn. Prices ranging from $3,000 to $8,000. Some brick and some frame. All desirable as bargains. Call on GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AND four acres of ground pleasantly situated in the finest part of the City of Paterson, sixteen miles from New-York, cheap for a residence or investment. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CULTIVATED FARM OF 54 acres, pleasantly situated near Northport, 38 miles on Long Island, with good large buildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds; excellent water; healthy location, &c.; price $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ON MURRAY HILL, VERY NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55x100. Complete order. For sale cheap. Immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHERRY HILL—NEAR Hackensack, 11 miles by rail, a handsome cottage, eight rooms, three-quarters of an acre, good neighborhood and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; price $4,250. Inquire of J. Q. FOWLER, No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 by half the block; furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

$15,500.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house and lot No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, an elegant brown-stone house, with the complete and costly furniture. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts., opposite the Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, BRICK HOUSE, high stoop, &c., five minutes of the ferry. Price $6,000. Owner now lives in the house. JONES, MAWBEY & CO., No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, THE first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 149 East 15th-st.; house 22.1x60; lot 22.1x128.3; price $28,000. Apply at No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WASHington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. Inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house, No. 157 West 3d-st. For price, &c., inquire of G. & M. SACKETT, No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—ALL OPERATIONS IN REAL ESTATE fully reported in the INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, No. 39 Nassau-st. Subscription, $1.

A VERY FINE FARM, WITH EVERY improvement for a comfortable home, easy of access. Price $13,000. Inquire of J. K. SPRATT, 149 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT,

No. 4 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books.

WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York.

There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. House 45x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Fine views of the Hudson River. Location unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURNISHED.—First-class, three-story, brick, high basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; equidistant between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; 15 minutes' time from Broadway; on one of the most delightful corners in that charming neighborhood; mirrors made to fit the parlors; with or without furniture, &c.; paintings and statuary selected with great care in Italy; stable, horses and carriages; family going to Europe; terms liberal. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office, New-York, appointing an interview.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This house is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear, on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c.—and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house, apply to GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE, near Portchester depot, the former residence of the late E. J. Swords, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country for more than 20 miles. The house is large and in complete order; outbuildings are of recent construction with every convenience. The grounds contain over 8 acres and are finely improved; fruit trees of choice varieties and shade trees of large growth. The whole property in perfect order. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF CAPT. S. H. Ackerman, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with 6 acres of finely-improved land. The house is in perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; large garden and fruits of all varieties; carriage-house, stable and henery nearly new. The carriages, sleighs, robes, harness, cows, horse, &c., with part of the furniture and carpets, will be sold with the property. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BUILDING site on Nassau-st., near Washington-st., 76 ft. frontage by 119 ft. in depth, suitable for first-class dwellings or a public building. Also, an excellent frame house adjoining, on the corner of Nassau and Adams-sts. Also, two frame houses adjoining on Adams-st. Will be sold together or separate, at a very moderate price. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 897 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—DWELLING-HOUSE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—A new, convenient and pleasant frame house, two stories and attic, kitchen addition and cellar, seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50 feet front by 170 feet deep, running from Magnolia-st., to the railroad, will be sold by the builder at a bargain. Apply to C. H. VOORHEES, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, farms and lots from 1 to 20 acres, a great variety of building sites, beautifully situated, for sale; also houses to rent; new, tasteful and convenient residences erected immediately on application, with security of disposal. For business circular and other information apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, (office near depot,) Plainfield, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, with stock and implements if desired; 140 acres excellent land, sold together or divided; large double house, with 14 rooms and all necessary out-buildings. Location cannot be surpassed for health and beauty of scenery; convenient to churches, schools and depot; 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad. GEO. S. COMSTOCK, No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS for sale at about one-third of New-York prices. A three-story brick dwelling, 20x36 feet, three parlors deep, $7,000; frame house on a corner, and two lots, $7,000; three three-story dwellings, all modern improvements, 16.8x36 feet, $5,500 each; three three-story frame houses, 16.8x36 feet, $3,500 each. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 83D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a superior modern-built three-story and basement, high-stoop brick-house, containing sixteen rooms; marble mantels, gas, croton, back stairway, &c.; will be sold with or without the lot adjoining, which is laid out as a garden and grapery; both lots are extra size. Apply to GEO. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row, City Hall-square.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 88 10TH-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, built for the owner in the best manner, with brick partition from cellar to attic; gymnasium, and other conveniences to be found in no other house in the city; fountain and superb magnolias in the garden; also the furniture, if desired. Apply on the premises between 1 and 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5½ acres, in a very pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, E. WESLEY & CO., No. 88 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, eligibly located on the east side of the Hudson, with 20 acres of ground, 2,000 fruit trees and two acres vineyard; house completely furnished and immediate possession if required. Also, horses, harness, wagons, sleigh and all agricultural implements. Apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LEASE, THE country seat of Nathaniel P. Bailey, Esq., situated on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, with about 30 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c., including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, gate-house, ice-house, and garden with every variety of fruits. Rent $4,000. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

YONKERS COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Good house, 16 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres, fine orchard and abundance of fruit; good view of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed—on North Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of DE VOE BROTHERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTY BEAUTIful houses on Lafayette, Dekalb, Carlton, Greene and Gates avs., and on Oxford, Cumberland, Adelphi, Raymond and State sts. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—$3,500, $3,800.—Two gothic frame houses, Nos. 224 and 230 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Three stories, filled with brick, water, gas, &c.; convenient to all ferries. Apply to H. THOMAS, 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 147 4th-st., near Washington-square; three rooms deep to second story; price low and terms easy. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY, VERY desirable, in good business localities, for sale. By J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A HOUSE IN REAR OF A FULL LOT, on 44th-st., near 8th-av. Price, $5,000. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, with every convenience complete, on 48th-st., near 8th-av., $16,500. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY BRICK house, high stoop, on 33d-st., near 7th-av., $8,500. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON, AN elegant country residence, located immediately on the banks of the river. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE and four lots on 152d-st., Washington Heights, for sale, at $13,000—cash $5,000. Call at No. 60 Leonard-st., on J. B. ARCHER or F. H. LOCKWOOD.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN 19TH-ST., near 4th-av., for sale for $40,000; house first-class, brown-stone, full size. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres, on Long Island, 2 miles east of Jamaica. For particulars inquire of JAMES B. BENSEL, No. 5 Tryon-row, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT Stamford, Rye, Mamaroneck, Yonkers, Irvington, Huntington, Rahway, for sale or exchange for city property. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AND with every appliance for housekeeping, a small three-story brick house on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Apply to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK, PRIVATE STABLES, No. 1,388 Broadway, No. 87 West 38th-st., and two on 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all four stalls each. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 42 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots running from 89th to 90th sts.; also seven lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-square a first-class full-sized four-story house in perfect order. Address OWNER, Station G.

FOR SALE—52D-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS., FOUR-st. h. b. s.; No. 187 East 50th-st.; 3-st. h. b. s., furnished; 62d-st., 1st-av., 3-st., h. b. s. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM A COTTAGE CONtaining eight rooms; full lot on 128th-st., second door west of 4th-av.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 201 South-st., (next South corner of Catharine-st.) Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS AND CASH TO EXCHANGE for city or country property not too heavily mortgaged. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer, and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.

SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A STORY AND A HALF COTtage house, of 11 rooms, 1¼ hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, half a mile from depot, will be sold, with a half an acre or more of ground; a healthy and pleasant location. Also, half a mile from the above, 19 acres of ground, in the neighborhood of the finest improvements in New-Jersey; a fine building site. Apply to NATH'L NILES, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., after 2 P. M.

THE S. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND Liberty-st. for sale, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau and 58 Liberty sts., having a frontage of over 161 feet; principally northern light; a desirable location for moneyed and other corporations, bankers, &c. Apply on the premises, to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, Agent, HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, HALF A MILE from the railroad depot, the residence of Robert Cochran, Esq., consisting of a large and handsome three-story brick dwelling, with 10 acres of ground beautifully situated and laid out in lawn and garden; the house is in good order, and has gas throughout; large barn and carriage-house on the premises. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$4,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A farm of 50 acres, about 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad; 10 acres of wood, a stream of water running through the centre, and a new barn and orchard. Apply to S. M. BROWN, Harlem, opposite the Police Station-house.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A DEsirable first-class residence, three minutes' walk from the depot, about twenty acres of ground; all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., all suitable outbuildings, including gardener's house. Apply to I. BUCKINGHAM, No. 17 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground containing five full lots, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.; also two lots on Van Buren-st. and two on Green-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs. The above will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 8 Burling-slip.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, located 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house, carriage-house, plenty of shade trees, 4 to 5 acres; possession without delay. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A FINE FARM.—Location desirable, healthy, two miles from Norwich, Conn.; containing 100 acres; buildings complete. Price $8,000. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—320 acres, highly cultivated, rich soil, 100 acres valuable heavy timber, good buildings and improvements; fifty miles from New-York by railroad. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND RESIDENCES, various sizes, prices and locations, near the city, some very desirable at and about Summit, on Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, very cheap. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square: large house, plenty of shade trees, four to five acres; every way healthy and desirable. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement brick house, No. 55 Henry-st., leasehold property, with the privilege of renewals. Lot 25x100; house, built by days' work, 25x40, with an extension. Apply to R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHRAULENBERG, N. J.—64 acres, good house, barn, orchard, plenty of timber; well watered; 1½ miles from Creskill Station, Northern Railroad. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high, basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT house, four-stories, high-stoop, brown-stone, on easy terms, with furniture if desired. It is situated on 38th-st., Murray Hill, New-York. Address J. A. B., Box No. 109 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, nearly new, Nos. 76, 78 and 80 112th-st., near 2d-av.; price $3,500. This is the most desirable property in the city for the price. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SIZE THREE-STORY brick house, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water to third story; gas, water-closet, &c., in South Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 2,295 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT GOLDEN'S BRIDGE—Westchester County, adjoining the depot, Harlem Railroad, a valuable farm of 60 acres of land, large farm-house and out-buildings in good repair, 44 miles from the city, $7,500. J. A. LYDECKER, 160 Fulton-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 34th-st., near Broadway, with all of the modern improvements, with or without furniture; full size of lot. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

HOUSE IN STAMFORD FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the village; new and tastefully built; 13 rooms; price $12,500. Apply to GEORGE E. WARING, JR., No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT TARRYtown, near depot, with good buildings, fruit and shade; one for $2,500, one for $3,000, one for $4,000; others from $3,000 to $10,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County, situated in Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAMO, No. 242 South-st.

A NICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Newtown, L. I., only 45 minutes' distance from the city; two-and-a-half story frame cottage and acre of ground for $5,000. S. F. SIMPSON, 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar frame house, with modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 119th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FIRST-class residences on Murray Hill with or without furniture. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$2,000—FOR SALE TWO THREE-STORY brick houses in Williamsburgh; $1,000 to $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Arion Piano Co.'s store, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE for sale cheap. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 347 East 53d-st., or to J. DONAVAN, Nos. 19 and 21 Tompkins Market.

A FINE DOUBLE HOUSE WITH STABLE and four lots, on 152d-st., Washington Heights, for sale at $13,000; cash $5,000. Call at No. 60 Leonard-st., on J. B. ARCHER, or F. H. LOCKWOOD.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING-house (double width) and lots No. 266 West 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

HOUSES IN BERGEN—NEAT, $2,000; VERY nice, $5,000; shrubbery, $6,500; French roof, $16,000; also very elegant house in Brooklyn, $21,000. A. M. KELLOGG, No. 37 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 43 WEST Broadway, in the midst of the great auction and dry-goods establishments of the city and one of the best located for business purposes. Inquire on the premises.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 85th and 86th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT, high-stoop brick house, located at No. 323 West 26th-st., with gas and water; lot 25x100; price $8,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$4,000—ON STATEN ISLAND, EASY access from the city, a two-story, basement and attic house, with good barn, fruit trees, &c.; lot 75x100. Apply to G. W. SAVAGE, Star Insurance Company, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences in Flushing, near depot and well located, from $3,009 to $6,500. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM.—FOR SALE—460 ACRES OF excellent oil land, on the South Sandy, Venango Co., Penn.; also 25 acres in Crawford Co., Penn. Inquire at office of J. A. GILBERT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High-stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

$6,500 FOR SALE—A CHELSEA COTtage, two stories and basement, No. 272 West 24th-st. Apply to J. E. CARY, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 140 West 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 838 Broadway, on GEO. W. FARNHAM.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE, THE VERY DEsirable four-story brown-stone house No. 53 East 37th-st., 25x60, on full lot, well built, in good order, and with all improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or THEODORE CRANE, No. 25 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS, PLOTS OF LAND, building sites, unimproved and unproductive property, and whole blocks, parts of blocks, plots, parcels, or in single lots for sale on easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—DWELLINGS IN various parts of Brooklyn for sale by JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins. Also, to let, a furnished brown-stone house in First-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE SITuated in Peekskill, containing all the modern improvements and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding country; good carriage-house and outbuildings, with 35 acres of land. For particulars, apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., or Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE-BUILT house, twelve rooms, two-story and attic, with two full lots, grapevine, &c.; house built in best style for the residence of a gentleman now deceased, situated on De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins avs.—the most fashionable neighborhood in East Brooklyn—about thirty minutes from the ferry. Inquire for Mrs. TIBBALS.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THREE COMfortable residences, built for the subscriber and a friend by days' work; modern improvements, slate roofs, &c.; near Valley Depot and churches. For particulars, plans, &c., apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN DWELLING PROperty, pleasantly located in Broome and Dominick-sts., between Hudson and Varick; prices $7,500 and $8,000 each. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A 3-STORY DWELLING ON 29TH-st., near 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—7TH WARD PROPERTY. APPLY to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,

In buildings Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY.

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ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.

Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,

And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ON the Heights, with views of New-York Bay and City; one of the most elegant residences in this city or Brooklyn; house large, complete and first-class; stable, grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; grounds very extensive; the whole establishment will be rented to a private family, as the owner is going abroad; rent $12,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO VERY DESIRABLE GOTHIC brick cottages, on Castleton-avenue, Staten Island, with handsome lawn, garden, stone stable, &c.; spring water brought into basement and to the stable. The buildings are pleasantly situated, and in a very healthy location. Basement—kitchen, two store-rooms, cellar, &c. First story—parlor, dining-room, library and store-rooms. Second story—five bedrooms. Attic—three bedrooms. Within a few minutes' walk of Factoryville. Apply to the subscriber, on the Shore-road, or No. 40 Exchange-place. EDWARD BEMENT.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY and basement brick house, partially furnished, on Dean-st., above Hoyt, convenient to cars and ferries; rent $600, in addition to the board of one person; possession May 1; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, for two weeks, Box No. 4,440 Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from Barclay-st. House contains nine rooms; garden land attached; fruit plenty. For terms, &c., apply to T. & S., Room No. 8, 2d floor, Back Office, No. 51 Exchange-place.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES SEVeral eligibly located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE OR HALL ON SECond floor of No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also front and corner room. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, a suit of lofts about 50 feet front on a corner, with good light. Also a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON HUDSON-ST., OPPO. St. John's Park. Could be altered for business purposes. Would make a good boarding-house. R. AMERMAN, No. 1,148 Broadway. 8 to 9 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE, NO. 146 East 46th-st., the third, fourth and fifth floors, to small families. For information, inquire of C. SMITH, on the premises.

TO MERCHANTS.—A PROPRIETOR OF A plot of ground, 75x100 feet, on a side street above Park-place, will improve the same for a tenant, if a proper inducement of rent should be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house to let on Union-square; also, a furnished house in Jersey City; possession of either immediately on May 1. Apply to O. CHEEKS, No. 94 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN 51ST-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV., A SECond floor and three or four rooms on third floor, to a small family; house new, with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. L. MORRISON, at Girard House.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELling-house, No. 166 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN COMplete order, 3_th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; immediate possession; $250 per month. Inquire at W. S. HUMPHRY'S, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a five-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to E. D. LORD, No. 36 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—STORE NO. 264 BOWery to let; suitable for dry goods, fancy goods or millinery. Apply to DAVIDSON BROTHERS, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERLEY-place, near Broadway, to let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 60 MAIDEN-LANE, EXTENDING through to Liberty-st. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET IN CANAL AND WALKER sts., near Broadway. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE on Maiden-lane, running through to Liberty-st., for a term of years. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

OFFICES IN NO. 17 NASSAU-ST. TO LET.—Basement, first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 30 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights or Carmansville; must have six bedrooms and servant's room; would be taken by the year. Apply by letter, stating rent, &c., H. M. N., Post-office, Box 3,482.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A small house with a garden or with about an acre of land attached, within an hour of the city. Address, giving lowest price and full particulars, G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A number of years, a small brick house or cottage, with a good patch of ground all round, located between 2d and 4th avs., and from 60th up to 86th-st. Address, with particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF May for six months, a furnished cottage, between Riverdale and Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson; must be near depot. Apply by letter to L. S., Box No. 1,117 New-York Post-office, as to terms, &c.

COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH GROUND AND STABLE, WANTED—From April or May, within 20 miles of City Hall; on Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address D. N. F., Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A YEAR FROM March or April 1, at Yonkers or in the vicinity, a cottage; one unfurnished preferred; situation must be healthy and pleasant. Address, with particulars, C. T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family wishes to hire a furnished house at Orange, N. J., for one or two years. Address E. S., New-York Post-office Box No. 3,468.

WANTED—A STORE (WHOLE BUILDING) BEtween Duane and Fulton sts.; must be well built and substantial. Address Box No. 738 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVENUE FIRST-CLASS BOARD—Richly furnished rooms and all the comforts of a private residence. Offer can be had on addressing VERITAS, Box No. 407 Post-office.

BOARD FOR THREE PERSONS CAN be obtained in a small private family living near Morrisania; location genteel and healthy; terms $6 each. Address H. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with nicely-furnished rooms in a small private family. Apply at No. 60 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 60 Broadway.

GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Drama of the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian opera FAUST. Director, Max Maretzek. Characters by Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signori Irfre, Antonucci, Lorini, Mme. Reichardt, Herr Muller.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c. EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Characters by Humphrey Bland, Geo. C. Boniface, Miss Rose Eytinge, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, JENNY LIND, SOMEBODY ELSE, A QUIET FAMILY. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb 7, commencing at 1½ and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848, and THE DEBUTANTE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7 o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE and HANDSOME JACK. Characters by Messrs. T. H. Glenny, Grisdale, Burke and Mrs. Jones.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH HEIRESS. Characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings, and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN, BROTHERS OF BLERTHAUFT. THE COLLEEN BAWN, and a laughable Farce. Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION. Characters by Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori. Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. Characters by Levi J. North, Annie Elizabeth Newman, Ella Augusta Newman, the tiny child, Clarence, young Levi J. North.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS, by Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

We receive by the last arrival from Europe the important intelligence that the Emperor of France, in his speech of Jan. 22, to the Corps Legislatif, announced that arrangements were making for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. The Emperor expressed the hope that this would pacify the United States, This important declaration caused an immediate advance in American securities. No further details of news are given.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions for universal suffrage were presented, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Sumner reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Republic of Dominica. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of loyal citizens at the South whose property had been used for army purposes. The resolution to amend the constitution in regard to the basis of representation was then taken up and debated. A substitute for the House proposition was offered by Mr. Doolittle. Mr. Sumner then resumed the floor, and proceeded with his argument against the amendment.

In the House Mr. Hayes' report upon the property in funds, &c., was presented by the Speaker, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill was introduced providing for the publication of the notices of mail lettings. The Senate resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut and his officers and men for gallantry before Mobile was reported. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of changing the rules of the Naval Academy so as to permit the admission of cadets up to the age of twenty-one years. The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire into certain alleged mutilations of the hall. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Smith's amendment to exempt Kentucky from the action of the bill was defeated. Mr. Stevens' substitute was also rejected. The House then adopted by a vote of 136 yeas to 33 nays the substitute reported from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs for the Senate bill. A bill was reported making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867. After a somewhat lively personal debate between Messrs. Rosseau and Grinnell, relative to remarks attributed to the former gentleman, the House took up the bill giving the assent of Congress to the transfer of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson from Virginia to West Virginia. It was passed by a vote of 113 to 24. The evening session was very brief.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to tax the franchise of banking was reported. A bill was noticed to increase the annual payments on the shares of the New-York Society Library and authorize the trustees to commute their annual dues. Also to provide for a police court in New-York. The bill extending the time for the collections of taxes throughout the State until the 1st of April was passed. It was resolved that the Chamberlain of New-York be requested to report to this body the average amount of public money in his custody during the years 1864 and 1865, respectively; and also, what amount of interest he has received upon the same.

In the Assembly the bill to prevent the manufacture of slung-shot and other dangerous weapons was ordered to a third reading. The bill extending the the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of the State was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Gardiner Tufts, Massachusetts State Agent at Washington, writes that he has had an interview with Capt. Griffin, who is in charge of the cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., and he states that no one has been engaged in the disinterment of bodies at that place as a business, and that not more than five or six bodies have been taken up. Only the skeletons remain, and as the cheapest method for transportation, Capt. Griffin recommends that they be put in boxes sufficiently long to receive the thigh bone, being folded together into small compass. The cost, sent in such manner, delivered in Massachusetts, he estimates at $35.

Through the carelessness of an intoxicated nurse four wards of the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., were burned on the 1st inst. About one hundred patients were in the wards, many of whom were suffering from limbs lately amputated, but all were removed in safety. The nurse, a discharged soldier, perished in the flames. Men who were suffering severely were heard to exclaim: "Don't take any trouble about us, we can be removed at any time," while others who were only slightly unwell, were clamorous in their entreaties to be carried away.

Of the great cotton basin within the parallelogram formed by the Arkansas River on the north, the Mississippi on the east, Bayou Bartholomew on the west, and the Louisiana line on the south, embracing the valuable cotton-growing districts of Red Fork, Amos and Bartholomew Bayous, not one-eighth is in cultivation, and wild lands in any of these districts can be purchased at the ordinary prices of from five to fifteen dollars per acre, the customary terms being one-third or one-half cash.

A "Providence Professorship" has been added to Antioch College. By the liberality of the citizens of Providence, R. I., the sum of $29,500 was subscribed for its establishment. The Bellows and Starr King Professorships in the same institution have been increased by subscriptions respectively of $20,500 and $20,000. Over $121,000 have already been subscribed for the general fund and for the founding of professorships.

The Baltimore *American* complains of the remissness of the Maryland Legislature in neglecting to pass the bills allowing negroes to testify, and repealing the provisions of the black code, and argues correctly that a failure to conform legislation to the altered circumstances of the times will place Maryland behind some of the most bitter rebel States, which have already permitted colored people to testify.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly was held last night at Albany, upon the proposed Health Bill for this city, the result of which was that the Senate bill is to be rejected, and New-York is to attend to her own health, unless the Senate agree with the House to give the control of the whole matter to the gentlemen who led the Assembly organization.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Union College on the 3d inst., an expressive memorial of condolence and respect, in view of the death of the late honored and lamented President Nott, was presented and accepted.

There are upward of forty-two thousand destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of upward of two million of dollars per annum to relieve their necessities.

The St. Charles Paper Mill at St. Charles, Illinois, the largest establishment of the kind in the West, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $20,000.

In view of the recent terrible accidents from the explosion of tubular boilers of steamboats, the underwriters of Louisville, Ky., have decided to take no risks where such boilers are used.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has begun a suit against its late President for one million dollars damages for permitting the rebel government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

From the Rio Grande information is received that the Texas State authorities have commenced proceedings against the parties implicated in the capture and pillage of Bagdad.

A striking evidence of the decay into which the agricultural interests of South Carolina have fallen, is found in the fact that imported rice is now used at Charleston.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, at which a paper was read by John F. Aiken, Esq., on "The History of Liberty."

On the 2d inst. the boiler of the factory on Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., exploded, killing six persons and seriously injuring several others.

The State Temperance Association met at Syracuse yesterday. Twenty delegates were present at the opening of the session.

The Treasury Department at Washington has discovered twelve distinct counterfeits on the fifty cent fractional currency.

E. F. Parker has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans.

LOCAL NEWS.

The important question as to what extent crude Petroleum oil in barrels, possesses an explosive nature, is at present the subject of an investigation in the Superior Court, Part 2, before Justice Barbour and a jury. The parties to the suit are Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers, plaintiffs, and Mr. Robbins, a lighterman, defendant. In May, 1862, the defendant was employed by plaintiffs to convey about 500 barrels of oil on his lighter, from South Brooklyn to a yard in Williamsburgh. When about 150 barrels had been discharged from the vessel at the yard last named, the oil in the barrels exploded, and an extensive conflagration resulted, in which not only the oil, but the lighter was consumed. The action is brought to recover of defendant, as a common carrier, for the oil which had not been discharged. The case is eliciting considerable interest. Several of the most scientific chemists in New-York have been subpœnaed as witnesses. The trial will be continued to-day.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Brady rendered a decision in the case of Mayer et al. *vs.* Noeltz et al. The following is the substance of the decision: "The male defendants will not be discharged; the female defendants have been discharged by order of the Court." This case, it may be remembered, is the one in which the Prussian cashier in conjunction with several others, male and female, is charged with having purloined sixty thousand Prussian thalers from the bankers, Mayer & Co., of Berlin. Noeltz, one of the defendants, had been their cashier for twelve years, and with his alleged confederates came on to New-York last Autumn. An order for the arrest of Noeltz and others was obtained. The motion decided yesterday was the one made for the discharge of the defendants.

A verdict of $500 was rendered yesterday in the Circuit Court, Part No. 2, before Justice Clerke, against Dean Richmond. The suit was brought by Dr. Fordyce Barker, of this city, to recover a bill for professional services. Mr. Richmond sent a telegraphic dispatch from his home in Batavia, this State, asking the Doctor to make a professional visit to his (Richmod's) daughter. Dr. Barker went and was absent two or three days. Subsequently the daughter came to the city and Dr. Barker attended her at the St. Nicholas Hotel several times. He presented for this a bill of $500, which Mr. Richmond refused to pay on the ground that there was a specific agreement that the Doctor should cure the daughter, which he did not. There being no defence the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

In the Police Courts yesterday, very few complaints were preferred of any especial interest. Jas. McCluskey was committed by Justice Hogan at the Tombs, on a charge of having forced an entrance into the liquor-store of Chas. Hussey, in Madison-street, the prisoner having been caught on the premises. Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, committed Michael Cassidy and Samuel Thompson, on a charge of having stolen $400 worth of rope, their boat being discovered at Pier No. 47 North River, heavily laden with lines and hawsers.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russel sentenced Francis Duffy to State Prison for 5 years; Charles Davis, for 2 years; Michael Dormell, for 2 years; John G. Eldridge, for 2 years; Wm. Power, to the Penitentiary for 1 year; Matthew Keyhoe, for 6 months, and Henry Bartlett to the House of Refuge. Chas. H. Smith, convicted of robbery in the first degree, and Daniel Mack, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, were remanded for sentence.

The trial of an action for libel was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court before Justice Foster and a jury. The plaintiff, Elias Hale, claims $5,000 damages against George S. Page, for alleged defamatory matter, published in December, 1864, in two Philadelphia journals. The trial was not concluded when the court adjourned. There is a strong array of counsel upon either side.

Last evening a lecture was delivered at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, by the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, on "The Church the Civilizer of Nations." The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the lecture listened to with intense interest. The proceeds of the lecture go to the poor under the distribution of the religious conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Carl Schurz opened the Fraternity course in Brooklyn last night, at the Brooklyn Academy, before a comparatively small audience. He lectured on National affairs, and more particularly upon the negro, his rights and wrongs, prospects and deserts.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday two cases were tried, one for an assault on a policeman, and the other for burglary. The Grand Jury returned, among other indictments, one against Mr. Colburn, of the *Tribune*, for libel on A. T. Stewart.

Officer Jepson, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday morning, discovered the dead body of an unknown man in the hallway of No. 888 Broadway. The remains were taken to Bellevue Hospital and the Coroner was notified.

George Gustaff, a fugitive from justice in Canada, who was arrested in this city, was returned to the authorities of Montreal yesterday, under the Extradition Treaty of 1842.

Joshua Newman, a colored boy, was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 U. S. Treasury note. Commissioner Asborn held him for examination.

The interesting entertainment by graduates of the Institution for the Blind, was given at Clinton Hall last evening, and will be repeated to-morrow evening.

Gold was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. cheaper than on Monday at the opening of business yesterday, but the price returned to 139⅝ in the afternoon. At the Stock Exchange, government securities steady; the railways depressed, and on an easy money market. Exchange 107⅝@108 on London.

Pork, lard, butter and sugar were more sought after yesterday, at firmer and buoyant prices. Transactions in most other articles were restricted. Flour was steady; wheat depressed; corn and tallow lower. Freight engagements were unimportant.

At the Live Stock Markets this week, the receipts of all kinds of animals have been 39,278, (against 35,739 in the preceding week,) as follows: 4,976 beeves, 83 cows, 368 calves, 22,842 sheep and 11,009 swine. The finest beeves did not realize over 18c., while the poorest ran as low as 10c. ₱ lb. Fair to good cattle ranged from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. The demand did not equal the supply, and prices favored buyers, who were not very eager to purchase, even on an easier market. Common stock was more freely offered, while extra was very scarce. Milch cows were not abundant or in much request; the range of quotations was from $50@$80 for fair to very good, and $90@$100 for best springers. Well-fattened veal calves were in fair request at from 10c. for inferior to 15c. for best, ₱ lb. Sheep were heavy and declining, ranging from 5c. for inferior to 9c. for good, ₱ lb., live weight. Swine were in better supply and demand at from 10⅞c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The French Emperor's Speech—The Evacuation of Mexico.

We give news this morning, the most important, in some points of view, that we have published since the downfall of the Confederacy a year ago. The Emperor of the French has announced, in his speech before the legislative chambers, that *preparations are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico*; and he added that it was hoped this action would pacify the people of the United States, who were invited to join the expedition at its origin, but declined.

The importance of this gratifying announcement lies in its *assurance of peace*. The only thing menacing our amicable relations with any of the Powers of the world has been the policy the French Emperor was pursuing in Mexico. In the calmest and most dignified and yet in the most earnest manner, he has been assured again and again by the statesman at the head of our foreign affairs, that it was impossible for him to continue this policy for any great length of time without a rupture between his government and ours. His action was regarded as unfriendly in its conception, its character and its continuance. It could not be made to agree with our traditionary policy, nor with the feelings of our people It must be changed, or else it would in time develop into a war, which would necessarily, from the character and greatness of the parties involved, be one of the most gigantic and sanguinary of modern times.

It is from this that two great nations are saved by the judicious change of policy which Napoleon III. has announced. We congratulate our own people and the French people upon the happy deliverance.

The complete justification which the eminently wise statesmanship of Secretary Seward has received in this termination of a difficulty at once intricate and menacing, is worthy of remark. His temperate yet firm course, his decided yet conciliatory language, have brought about this grand triumph for our government. As we showed some time ago from the official dispatches, he has never wavered or varied in this matter from the beginning. He remonstrated with the Emperor against the Mexican expedition at its inception; he remonstrated against it continually through every year of our own war; in the days when our hopes and fortunes were at the lowest, his remonstrances were as vigorous as they were free from menace and insult in the days of our triumph and power. His labors were incessant, and he used every argument and adopted every measure that could possibly have any force in the proper decision of the matter. The greatness of his triumph is the result and the reward of his great statesmanship.

Those who have reveled in denunciation of Mr. Seward while he has been carrying on and bringing to a conclusion this grand patriotic labor may well be abashed. He has saved *them*, as well as the whole country, from a terrible infliction. The course which they have advocated for years, would years ago have plunged us into war; and that, too, at a time when war with France, in addition to that with the Confederacy, would almost inevitably have resulted in disunion and ruin. The course they have advocated within the last half year—and within the last few days—and for the advocacy of which they have found respectable organs like the *Evening Post*—would have made our country and our coast at this time the scenes of carnage and blood. The people, in remembering those who have saved us, will not forget those whose hot-headed, short-sighted, hair-brained folly has threatened our ruin.

The peaceful triumph of our government will add greatly to our *prestige* throughout the world. Napoleon has yielded to our remonstrances, has changed his policy to adapt it to ours, and has thus, while not losing his own self-respect, shown his respect for our power. In removing the last ground of war from this country, our position and our credit abroad will also be greatly strengthened. Already we hear of the rise of our bonds in Europe, and we will have still further favorable incidents of the same and other kinds.

As for poor Mexico itself, in this connection, what must be said? What of Maximilian and the Empire, and so forth? What of the future condition and prospects of the unhappy nation on our Southern frontier? The question is a very serious one for statesmen or for all thoughtful men, and invites discussion in which we Americans must be participants. The very striking letter from an American "resident in Paris," which we published in the Times of Monday, contained the following suggestive passage:

> "My own notion is there is some danger of a war with France, but *a great deal more danger of our slipping into the French shoes in Mexico*, which would pinch us worse than they do the Emperor. If you cannot check the dangerous growth of the great republic, the best way is to promote its overgrowth, and it will check itself. The strength of the Emperor lies in his cunning, and with this state of things on this side, we have on the American side a number of worthy Generals who have a smart touch of the fillibuster mixed with their patriotism. This propensity grafting itself on the sentiment of the whole country, which is unfavorable to Maximilian, makes a powerful element. We are thus more in danger of going too fast than too slow, *and being left with Mexico on our hands, a calamity to us greater than a French war.* Let Congress pronounce itself discreetly, and rest, the situation is safe; we can well afford to give the Emperor time to get out, *and ourselves time to keep out.* There is danger for both sides, and we may even bring on the calamities of war without war. But I do not believe anything so needless and foolish is going to happen."

It is indeed a fact, that behind, and very far behind, the passing question of the "French in Mexico," or the temporary question of "Maximilian and the imperial usurpation," lies the great, profound, terrible, and heretofore insoluble *Mexican question.* Were the French soldiers well out of Mexico to-day—were Maximilian to decamp to-morrow for his palace by the Adriatic, the so-called Republic of Mexico, with its system of States and its eight millions of people, would unquestionably tumble again into the condition of anarchy in which it has existed ever since the Spanish troops were driven out forty-five years ago. On questions of domestic politics (outside of imperialism) there is no more unity of sentiment now than at any previous time; and the Mexican people for two generations have been able to fix upon no other way of deciding these questions, but by *fighting* about them—though it must be said that even *this* has never settled any one of them for forty days. The factious chiefs and anarchical leaders still live and propagate their species—from Santa Anna, who was leader in the war of revolution, down to Cortinas, who is a bandit by profession and a political and military leader by the discreditable recognition of Juarez. This class of men abound and superabound. They are of a hundred different parties, and most of them have fought on a dozen different sides. If crushed to-day, they reappear to-morrow. If they lose in one cause, they have a hope of gaining in another. If they are among the plundered one week they expect themselves to be the plunderers next. In other countries such anarchical characters and classes are recognized and treated as the *criminal class.* They are imprisoned, banished or hung. They are held in order by power, and kept under the stern discipline of law. But in Mexico we have had, for nearly a half century, the appalling spectacle of *the criminal class in power*—not any individuals of them for a great while, it is true; but all the while one or the other, more or less of them—men who bore the characters and lived the lives of brigands and assassins.

The downfall of Maximilian would be the signal for their reappearance; and the removal of the foreign power which now in great measure overawes them, and which to some extent has purchased them, gives them the coveted opportunity for rioting again in the grand national carnival of crime.

We say, therefore, that the withdrawal of the French troops, though an incident necessary in itself, and desirable to us—though it dispels menacing clouds and opens up peaceful prospects for two great Powers—does not furnish a solution for what is the real *question of Mexico.* Shall Mexico revert to anarchy, or what shall be its future history?

The Barney Case—Extraordinary State of the Law.

Judge Shipman's decision quashing the indictments against Barney and others, which our readers will find in another column, is sufficiently startling. The three defendants, as will be recollected, were charged with having forged three bonds at the Custom-house for the purpose of defrauding the United States, by obtaining from the Customs authorities several hundred barrels of alcohol, and evading the Internal Revenue tax. Such bonds are given almost every day at the Custom-house. The forgery of them cannot be punished by the State of New-York, for the State has ceded all its authority over the land upon which the Custom-house stands, to the United States. If the effect of the case in question were only to show that there is no provision of the statutes of the United States, by which such forgeries can be punished, there would be enough in the decision to excite amazement that such should be the state of the law, and to call upon Congress not to delay a moment in remedying the defect. But this decision goes much further than that.

That such was the condition of the law was shown by the indictment itself, for although the second count of it was framed upon a United States statute, yet it charged only the offence of uttering, not that of forging, and an examination of the statute in question shows clearly that it was directed against an entirely different class of offences, viz., the forging and uttering of papers to be used in reference to claims made against the United States for money, while this bond was for no such purpose at all.

There being no other United States statute which could by possibility be held to have provided against this offence, the authorities were driven to have recourse to the laws of the State. Congress had, in 1825, passed a law that offences committed within any of the forts of the United States, or other ceded places, for which offences punishment had not been provided by the laws of the United States, should receive the same punishment as the laws of the State provide for the same offences. This act was held by the Supreme Court to apply only to the laws of the State in existence when the act of 1825 was passed.

The District-Attorney, accordingly, having found an old statute of this State, passed in 1813, which might seem to cover the case, framed the first count of his indictment upon that.

The defendants' counsel brought forward strong arguments to show that that act of 1813 was not applicable to this case, and that if it was, its subsequent repeal prevented its being appealed to. But more than that, they argued that the act of 1825 must be held to be applicable only to those places which had been before that time ceded to the United States, and that for any offence committed in the Custom-house or any other place ceded to the United States since that time, no recourse could be had to the laws of the States under the law of 1825, but only to the positive statutes of the United States.

This view was sustained as correct by Judge Shipman, and we think any one who reads the arguments by which he supports his decision, will find it hard to escape the conclusion at which he arrives.

We do not propose to discuss those arguments, but to consider as briefly as possible what are the results of the decision. In the first place, owing to the defect in the practice of the United States Courts to which we have often adverted, that there is no appeal in criminal cases to the Supreme Court, except on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges, there is no way of reviewing this decision. If it were utterly unreasonable and unfounded, the effect of it would be the same. It at once becomes and must remain the law of this case not only, but of this district, at least unless some new case should be brought up and a certificate of division of opinion obtained for the purpose of having such an appeal. A stronger proof of the necessity of an immediate change in that practice could not be adduced.

But further, the decision shows that the community is entirely without protection against the forgery of these bonds. This is a matter which also calls for the speediest attention of Congress. And, most important of all, it shows that, in all the places which have been ceded to the United States since 1825, no offences can be punished except those which have been expressly provided for by some statute of the United States. For all other crimes, and they are many, the United States now furnishes an asylum within this city in the Custom-house, and in all other places which it has purchased during the past forty years. This matter is one which Congress should not neglect one moment to attend to. As the law now stands, it is not only discreditable to the government, but dangerous to the community. We do not propose to give a detailed list of the offences which are thus left without punishment, but they make a fearful catalogue. Some act providing for them should be passed at once, either by reenacting the statute of 1825, and making it applicable to the places that have since that time been ceded to the United States, or, better yet, by passing a new law so worded as to avoid the difficulty of that statute. Otherwise, we may meet the same difficulty again, and forty or fifty years hence some astute lawyer may again discover that we have been left all that time without a protection upon which we had relied with confidence.

The Tribune on the Health Bill.

The *Tribune* has been holding various persons responsible, during two years, for defeating the Health Bill. Now it is at work to accomplish what it abused others for doing. Persons concerned for the public health prepared a bill designed, as far as practicable, to effect its objects. The provisions are, we believe, reasonably unobjectionable. For that reason simply we favor its passage. Indeed, we like it for its non-partisan character. We think all special legislation for the city should preserve that feature. But the *Tribune*, though affecting to entertain the same views, says that it "will do all it can" to make the Health Law a political machine! And with this most laudable object it proceeds to invoke *national* jealousy. Physicians, other than those to the "manor born," should be named. We will not characterize this appeal to *nationalities*, lest the terms used to express the scorn which such baseness provokes might be deemed severe. We do not see how a man who has been tempted to resort to such means to defend a bill, the loss of which may bring pestilence into the city, can fail to despise himself.

The attack upon the Police Commissioners, less incendiary, is equally wanton. That board is strictly non-partisan. The *Tribune* has no *just* cause of complaint. Politically that board is neither more nor less to the Times than to the *Tribune.* We have never desired its favor politically, nor have we ever asked its political interference. If the *Tribune* has required party service of the police, and been refused, it has reason, such as it is, for its hostility.

It may be proper and in good taste to select individual Republicans for personal vituperation. This is not, however, our understanding of the proprieties of journalism.

A New Charity—Homeless Men and Women.

No one not familiar with the wants and evils of the city, can have an idea of the large number of entirely homeless men and women always drifting about our streets. It is they who especially fill up the vile cellars described recently with such graphic effect by the Police Commissioners. For a few pennies they secure lodgings in these unhealthy places, where thieves and vagrants and the lowest prostitutes congregate. There they sleep on the floor or on filthy beds, crowded together in one low room, all ages and sexes together. Others again are too poor or too lazy to provide even the few pence required for the price of their lodging, and take in preference the station-houses, where they pass under the title of "bummers," and "vagabonds," and "revolvers," until they become so well known and are so habitually vagrant and idle as to be sent up to the Island.

But among these street wanderers and houseless persons are some of a much better class. In a large city innumerable accidents throw people out on the world, or leave them adrift. Men come in from the country and expect work, but do not find it at once, and gradually expend all their means. Mechanics are taken sick, and on their recovery (especially if they are foreigners) find themselves without money or friends, and are forced to leave their boarding-house for want of any ready means with which to pay board. Families are turned suddenly out by landlords because unable to pay their rents; women enter the city to seek relatives or to secure employment, and cannot find either; girls are put out of doors by angry parents, or in a fit of despair or temper, run away.

Thus all the while, from one cause or other, honest and industrious persons may for a short period be left on our streets entirely houseless and friendless. It is such a misfortune which every week is ruining some unhappy young girl, or driving decent young men into the companionship of thieves and vagabonds. London attempts to remedy this evil, both by three-penny private lodging rooms, by pay model lodgings and by work-houses in the different parishes, open to all.

New-York has done much for the youthful portion of this homeless population, by such efficient charities as the "Newsboys' Lodging House," in Fulton-street, and the "Girls' Lodging House," No. 205 Canal-street, which together shelter in the course of the year some *eight thousand* different boys and girls. But for the adult homeless nothing has thus far been done, except the simple experiment now being tried by the "Commissioners of Charity," in a building adjoining the Jefferson Market Prison, near Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue. This board, feeling the great evil of homelessness among the honest poor, have, with characteristic energy and wisdom, opened a free night lodging-house at this place. No regular vagrants, bummers, revolvers or drunkards are admitted; indeed the officer in charge says they do not apply. The applicants are mostly discharged soldiers, mechanics, and country laborers, frequently Germans by descent. Their stories of honest poverty, in a city full of wealth, and offering work everywhere, are most strange and touching. Here tales of that distress which comes near to despair and starvation are told every day, and under circumstances which forbid doubt or denial. Though but little has been said publicly about the institution, forty or fifty homeless men and women sleep here every night, in a warm room and on good straw beds, receive their cup of coffee and piece of bread the next morning, and then go out to look for work—perhaps before night gaining liberal wages, and never returning. Indeed only three or four nights are allowed to each person, so as not to encourage pauperism. Here the industrious but unfortunate foreigner is saved from a night's companionship with rogues and vagrants, in cellar-lodgings or station-houses. Here the homeless woman, pausing on the brink of the terrible abyss which absolute destitution opens to her, can look about her and seek for honest employment. It is a simple but most effective charity.

By strict regulations, mere vagrancy and pauperism can be discouraged, and yet utter poverty be relieved. The building—a former engine-house—is remarkably well adapted for the purpose, and we trust will be filled to its utmost needs. Why cannot our citizens here find workmen for various branches of business, especially for farm labor and trades? Then would the lodging-house become a new and much-desired link between the homeless and unemployed of the city, and the employers of the country.

The Georgia Senators.

The Georgia papers just received establish a fact which the telegraph failed to make clear—that Mr. A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson were both elected to the United States Senate by the State Legislature—the former for the long and the latter for the short term. On the first ballot Mr. Stephens received 152 votes, and that staunch patriot, Joshua Hill, 38. For the short term L. J. Gartrell, Cincinnatus Peeples and ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson were nominated. The first ballot resulted in no choice, and Gov. Johnson's name was withdrawn. This did not solve the difficulty, for a second ballot was had without an election. Hon. H. V. Johnson was then nominated, but at first failed of an election, and was not formally chosen until a recess had been taken to reconcile the differences that existed.

If the members of the Georgia Legislature honestly believed that Messrs. Stephens and Johnson, who had made themselves obnoxiously prominent in connection with the rebellion, and one of whom has not yet received the Presidential pardon, were the fittest representatives of the State, it was, perhaps, well for them to let the country know it; but so far as the best interests of Georgia are concerned it was most unfortunate that either of the successful candidates should have been chosen over ex-Gov. Johnson, whose official course has been emphatically approved by the President, and especially in preference to Joshua Hill, whose uncompromising hostility to the late Confederacy would have been the best certificate he could have taken to Washington of his fitness for the post of Senator.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi.—The official department of Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, will bear close watching. We recently called attention to his remarkable proclamation declaring the blockade of the Confederate States raised, and we find in the Meridian (Miss.) *Messenger* another document equally notable. Somebody, it seems, called the attention of the Governor to the fact that five companies of colored troops had been sent to Kemper County to quell a disturbance. The Governor indignantly repudiates the suspicion that he had been privy to the movement, and adds:

> "I have yet to learn that the United States troops are needed or useful in restoring peace and order, but, on the other hand, have found them a disturbing element, a nuisance, and blighting curse to the quiet, prosperity and happiness of both races, in spite of the earnest and honorable efforts of many of their commanding officers."

Gov. Humphreys writes as if the rebel troops were still in the field. To them the United States troops were emphatically a "disturbing element, a nuisance and blighting curse." Probably the forces under Gen. Humphreys' command were no exception to this rule, but he certainly should remember that circumstances have altered cases considerably by this time.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Health Bill.—At its yesterday's meeting the Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed resolutions cordially approving of the Health Bill as it stands. And it will be interesting to a city cotemporary to find that that particular clause of the bill which incorporates the Board of Metropolitan Police as the executive arm of the commission, has the fullest approval of the merchants of New-York. Let us hope that the action of the Chamber of Commerce will stimulate the promoters of the measure to uncommon exertions. Delay will be fatal. The coming season is almost sure to bring with it a visitation of the cholera scourge. We are to-day utterly unprepared. Let us, then, have the Health Bill, especially with the police clause which, as the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce declare, will insure for the commission "a prompt and efficient organization."

The French Exhibition.—The New-York Chamber of Commerce has just issued a report on the French Exhibition of 1867, which we think will attract general attention. It will be found at length in our paper this morning. The document is one of no ordinary character. Emanating from a board of trade, and confiding the duty of presenting the views of the board to one of their members who is noted for his skill in statistics, it might have been expected that the report would abound in estimates and figures. The entire absence of these is a noticeable feature. Dollars and cents give way to broad views of national brotherhood and amity. Mr. Ruggles, the author, views the contemplated grand "solemnity" of nations from an elevated standpoint, and regarding the nations of the earth as a world-wide family, with mutual rights and mutual obligations, he can see no reason why nations should not consent "to meet occasionally in peaceful fraternity, kindly and wisely to seek the good of all." We forbear to make extracts, believing that our readers will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity we give them to read the entire report. Mr. Ruggles has certainly performed a great public and philanthropic service in thus presenting the national character of the exhibition. Many of the passages of the report, stripped of their rhetoric, may be reduced to international ethical aphorisms; and long after the Paris Exhibition of 1867 will have been forgotton, these universal truths and eternal principles will form no mean portion of the code of national ethics.

Rather Costly.—There is a telegram from New-Orleans, which says that there are forty thousand destitute persons in the State of Alabama, who will require an appropriation of two million dollars *per annum* to sustain them. To what class do these forty thousand belong? Are they black or white? Why should they be reckoned a permanent charge on the public because they happen to be destitute this year, when industry is generally paralyzed from the effects of the war? Moreover, who sends these begging telegrams? And, finally, what grounds have we for believing such reports truthful? There are, probably, a great many poor people in Alabama, but Alabama is a rich State, and able-bodied paupers will have no excuse, for any great length of time for being a burden either on the State or the general government. If an appeal is made in good faith, we ought to receive notice of it in some form that will not create a suspicion of bad faith.

The Street Cars—Furious Driving.—The practice of furious driving at points where city railroads intersect each other, needs some check. We have had several very serious collisions within the present week, growing out of this cause alone. If there were any hope of having city ordinances enforced, we might be glad to find, as we do, that an attempt has been made in the Council to pass a city law requiring the drivers of cars to reduce the speed of their horses to a walk within fifty yards of any point of intersection, and imposing a fine of from ten to fifty dollars for any infraction of the ordinance. This would be all well enough were it not the case that the ordinances now in existence regulating the city cars are violated every day and every hour, and people bear it all with scarcely a protest.

The Stevens Faction.—The full strength of the faction of confiscators in the House was yesterday brought out on the amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, moved by Mr. Stevens. The amendment in question, summarily stated, was to declare the whole of the Southern States to be conquered territory, or more practically, to take everybody's property and give it to everybody else. The party of general confiscators numbers exactly thirty-seven, neither more nor less. That it should number even so many as this is a reflection upon our civilization. But, all things considered, it is, perhaps, a matter of felicitation that the faction is no stronger than it is. Let us invite all our readers to carefully scan the list of confiscators.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—"The African" was given last night to a very good house. "Faust" will be played to-night. Both these popular works will be withdrawn after the present week, other attractions being in readiness.

Wood's Theatre.—There are regular matinée performances at this house on Wednesday, Mr. Chanfrau appears at that of to-day. This is the last week of that comedian's engagement, which has exceeded 130 nights. Mr. Chanfrau takes his only benefit on Friday, when his friends will rally round him in full force. Frank Drew follows Mr. Chanfrau, and will in turn be succeeded by Miss Lucille Western.

Concert Matinee.—Mr. Harry Sanderson's first and farewell concert matinée will be given to-day at Wallack's Theatre. The brilliant young pianist will be assisted by Miss Zelda Harrison, M. Jehin Prume, the violinist, Mr. Castle and Mr. Seguin.

Winter Garden.—Our country friends are in good luck to-day, for "Richelieu," the most beautiful production ever seen on the American stage, will be given at the matinée, with Mr. Booth in his powerful *rôle* of the *Cardinal Duke.* In the evening Mr. Humphrey Bland takes his benefit.

Wallack's Theatre.—There is a kind of play in which all serves as pad; even as there is a sort of man to whom all serves as pillow. The "King of the Commons" is so evidently manufactured that the padding is conspicuous even in the fourth act, which is by all odds the best of the play. The plot is so slight that it needs in fact every kind of expansion to draw it through five acts. Mr. White's best success is in the delineation of the irascible King—a portraiture of some power and correctness. It gains additional value from the fine performance of Mr. James W. Wallack, for whom the piece has, we suppose, been revived. Whether it was worthy of the theatre and the actor we shall not presume to decide. But we are quite certain that there is more that is mediocre than memorable in the dialogue. The situations are stagey, and the action has to be thrust forward by the devices most familiar to dramatists. The cast last night was in every way good. Miss Henriques acted charmingly the awkward part of *Madeline Weir*; Mr. Ringgold was excellent as *Malcolm Gray.* Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, and Mark Smith were also good. The play will be repeated on Thursday.

Last Reading.—Mrs. H. C. Watson will give her last poetic and dramatic recitations at Dodworth's Hall this (Wednesday) evening.

The Race Between the Algonquin and Winooski.—The race between these two gunboats was to have commenced yesterday morning, but it has been postponed in consequence of the ice in the river and the severe weather generally. Both vessels were in readiness to start yesterday, and the race will undoubtedly come off as soon as the weather permits. The course to be sailed over is from Sand's Point to Faulkner's Island, going and returning four times, making the aggregate distance about 800 miles. The race will probably occupy three days. The gunboats will carry a red light on each side of the fore cross-trees, and all vessels will be expected to give them the right of way.

THE HEALTH BILL.

Caucus of the Republican Members of Assembly.

An Animated Discussion on Non-Partisanism.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The Union members of the Assembly held a caucus on the Health Bill this evening. Dr. Richardson, of Essex County, was called to the chair. On motion, all reporters and others except Union members and officers of the House were excluded. Seventy-two members were present. Mr. Jenkins, of New-York, offered a resolution that the Union members will support the Health Bill as passed by the Senate, with an amendment to section 2, striking out the Commissioners named in the bill, and providing that within fifteen days after the passage of the bill the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall nominate five persons to be known as Sanitary Commissioners, three of whom shall be physicians, (one residing in Brooklyn,) to be Commissioners to hold office respectively for one, two, three, four and five years. Mr. Littlejohn wanted to know what the action of the caucus was to be binding, or whether it was simply a meeting for consultation. Mr. Jenkins said it was binding; the resolution was intended to be so. Mr. Littlejohn protested against any such understanding. There were twenty Union Senators entitled to be heard if the proceedings were to be binding. Such a a thing was unprecedented. He was not to be bound on any subject except a purely political one. Speaker Tremaine took the floor and made an elaborate speech in support of Mr. Jenkins' resolution. If passed, he thought fealty to the will of the majority required all present to acquiesce. If beaten, he should not rebel nor secede, but submit. He should not be paralyzed by any apprehension that the bill might be lost, but would express his views. There were, he thought, insuperable objections to the bill as it passed the Senate. He was glad this was a private caucus, for he could say things here that could not be said on the floor of the House. He then criticised severely the gentlemen named as commissioners in the Senate bill, objecting to them altogether, and especially to the Police Commissioners.

Judge Selden said this was a question of humanity, not of party. He begged members to forego any attempt to make a partisan commission and to create divisions among members, and warmly urged the adoption of the Senate bill as it stands. Mr. J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, said he did not propose to take on trust the doings of wiseacres and political idiots up stairs. Mr. T. E. Stewart, of New-York, read the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Senate bill. Mr. J. L. Parker wanted to know what the Chamber of Commerce was. Mr. Cockrane, of Albany, said the chamber is opposed to the cholera. Mr. T. E. Stewart explained and defended the character of the commissioners from the attacks made upon them, and gave a history of the last year's health bill. Mr. Jenkins spoke in favor of his resolution. Mr. Brandreth, of Westchester, warned all members of the fate of those who did not stand by the cause. Mr. Littlejohn said, under the same principles there might be a caucus on a New-York railroad bill. Another member had a resolution all prepared, and insisted on its adoption as a test of party faith. He was not there to be read out of the party. Mr. Brandreth rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Haskins, of Wyoming, who offered an amendment that the members adopt the Health Bill as it came from the Senate. Mr. Aldrich was opposed to putting on the gag. Mr. Pitts, of Orleans, and Mr. Wilbur, of Dutchess favored the appointment by the Governor. Mr. Littlejohn said he had stood in a stormier place than this. He had helped to break down a Know-Nothing party, and to elect a Free-Soil United States Senator, and had been burned in effigy all over the State. He pictured the fearful responsibility of those present, if the cholera should smite our shores, when members stand haggling for a partisan commission. The people would say that the House ought to have passed the Senate bill. He spoke at length in favor of the bill as it stands.

Mr. Cochrane did not know any Greeleyites or Weedites in the matter. The question was whether procastination would delay or defeat the measure. Would not Democrats die of cholera, and Copperheads too, as well as Republicans? He favored the resolution of Mr. Jenkins. If the Senate refused to recede, he would be willing to vote for the bill in its present shape.

After further speeches by Mr. Alvord and Speaker Tremaine, the question was taken on Mr. Hoskins' amendment and it was lost, receiving only fifteen affirmative votes. The question was taken on the Jenkins resolution, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Andrews, Baker, Barker, Berryman, Biddle, Bodine, Brandreth, Brunson, Buckman, Calkins, Chamberlain, Cochrane, Congdon, Covell, Denning, Downing, Fay, Ferguson, Fleason, J. E. Graham, Harrington, Hiscock, Humphrey, Jenkins, Jewett, Kimball, Kreidler, Livinger, Lockwood, McCall, McKay, McVey, Morse, Oakes, Palmer, J. Parker, J. H. Parker, Patrick, Penny, Pitts, Potter, Ranney, A. H. Reynolds, G. C. Rice, W. H. Rice, Richardson, W. H. Rogers, Schult, Shaw, E. S. Smith, Speaker, Stephan, Stiles, Thorn, Topliff, Tuthill, Udall, Van Amburgh, Warren, Webbe, A. J. Wood, D. P. Wood, Younglove—63.

Nays—Aldrich, Goodrich, Hoskins, B. N. Huntington, Lewis, Littlejohn, J. C. Rogers, Selden, A. Y. Stewart, T. E. Stewart, Turleiat—11.

Thus ended the most exciting political caucus held here for many years. It looks now as though the Health Bill was in danger of being shipwrecked between the two Houses. PERSIMMON.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Investments by Life Insurance Companies—An Industrious Lobby—The Health Bill—Efforts to Name Other Commissioners—The Bureau of Military Statistics.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1866.

The Senate held a short and the House a long session to-day. The latter body progressed a large number of bills, and spent considerable time in debating a bill, introduced by Mr. Levinger, of New-York, giving to Life Insurance Companies power to invest in stocks of any of the States. The bill was finally amended so as to allow them to invest only in such States as by law require such investments to be made to enable the companies to transact business therein.

The cloak-room and other avenues leading to the House are crowded by the lobby, which is daily increasing in numbers. Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by "unscrupulous" correspondents, until to-day there has been no lobby here to favor the Metropolitan Health Bill, aside from Geo. Bliss, Jr., one of the New-York Citizens' Committee. To-day I notice the arrival of Dr. C. R. Agnew, Dr. Stephen Smith, C. L. Brace and D. B. Eaton, Esqs., all of whom, I believe, favor the Health Bill as it passed the Senate.

A delegation of three Brooklyn doctors are here urging the substitution of Dr. E. L. Squibb, the eminent chemist, in place of Dr. Theodore L. Mason on the commission. Others favor adding the Health Officer to the Commissioners, and say good things of Dr. Swinburne, apparently forgetting, however, that he has not a life-lease of the office he now holds, and that another not so competent may at some future time be appointed in his place. Ben. Field, and the counsel for the New-York Fire Commissioners, with several officials, are most industriously lobbying against the Commissioners now named in the bill. Altogether things are considerably "mixed" and quite exciting.

Mr. Lockwood, of Cayuga, has introduced a bill to amend the act creating a Bureau of Military Statistics, which provides that the Board of Supervisors of each county shall levy a tax upon each town that has not already voluntarily paid its assessment toward the building of the Hall of Military Record. This bureau, now under the charge of Col. Lockwood S. Doty, contains more than eight hundred tattered regimental colors and battle-flags, attesting the part borne by New-York in the war for the Union. There are also relics from the various battle-grounds, torpedoes from Charleston Harbor, photographs of distinguished soldiers, and other things that will be of the greatest possible value fifty years hence, and which now possess great historic interest. It is eminently proper that the whole State should bear its proportion of the expense of constructing the new hall as a depository for these valuable relics, and I presume the bill will pass easily enough. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. E. Cornell reported bills to tax the franchise or business of banking.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. E. Cornell—To provide for the reduction of capital stock of banking associations.

By Mr. Lent—To increase the annual payments on the shares of the New-York Society Library and authorize the trustees to commute their annual dues. Also to provide for a police court in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the village of Wartsboro, Sullivan County; extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State until the 1st of April; incorporating the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; to extend the time for completing the Southside Railroad on Long Island.

On motion of Mr. Lent, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamberlain of New-York be requested to report to this body the average amount of public money in his custody during the years 1864 and 1865, respectively; and also, what amount of interest he has received upon the same.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing for licensing sailor boarding-houses in New-York.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To prevent the manufacture and sale of slung-shot and other dangerous weapons. To exempt certain property of the Father Matthew Society, of South Brooklyn, from taxation.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of the State was passed.

The bill to amend the act for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance companies was lost.

The Assembly adjourned.

The State Medical Society—Action on the Health Bill.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The State Medical Society convened in this city to-day. Upward of 150 members and delegates are in attendance. Dr. Henry W. Jones, of Rochester, presided, and delivered his inaugural address. Several interesting papers on various subjects were presented and referred to the Publishing Committee. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society on the death of Dr. Thomas W. Blackford, of Troy.

This afternoon Dr. Kennedy, of New-York, introduced a resolution approving the New-York Health Bill as passed by the Senate, and asking the Assembly to concur therein. After a discussion the subject was referred to a committee of five, to report Wednesday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Appointments by the Governor—Legislative Matters—Railroad Controversies.

Trenton, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Gov. Ward sent into the Senate this afternoon the following appointments: For Chancellor, A. O. Zabriskie, vice Henry W. Greene, resigned; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Van Cleve Dalrymple, of Mercer, vice George H. Brown, deceased; David A. Depew, vice Daniel Haines, term expired; George A. Woodhull, of Camden, vice John Van Dyke, term expired; for Judge of Court of Errors, Robert Kennedy, reappointed; for Attorney-General, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, reappointed; for Clerk in Chancery, Barker Gummere, reappointed; for Secretary of State, H. Newton Congar, of Essex. These appointments will be confirmed.

A joint meeting of both Houses will be held to-morrow. A caucus will be held to-night.

There is a great fight here between the New-Jersey Railroad and the friends of the Newark and New-York Railroad.

The bill to open the polls in the State at 7 o'clock and close at sundown, passed the House by a party vote, the Republicans in favor and the Democrats against.

The bill to appoint by the Governor Commissioners to select police officers for Jersey City was ordered to a third reading.

LOUISIANA.

Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans—Labor Prospects—Trade at Shreveport.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Matanzas* sails for New-York to-morrow.

The appointment of E. F. Parker as Surveyor of this port gives universal satisfaction. The *Times* indorses him, saying that "he is one of the few thoroughly consistent Union men, and a man of great energy of character and business capacity."

Ex-Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, is here.

Labor prospects on the Red River plantations are more cheering. The freedmen seem to be somewhat more disposed to go to work.

Shreveport, Monday, Feb. 5.

An active business in cotton is doing here. Shreveport claims to do the largest cotton business of any inland city in the South.

The receipts of goods here are very large, but they do not meet the demand.

MARKETS.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 48c. for Middling. Flour firm; superfine $7@$9. Corn inactive at $1 07½@$1 12½. The supply of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses is declining, and will soon be exhausted, and there is but little coming in; fair to prime Sugar 14c.@15¼.; Malasses 60c.@80c. New-York Checks ⅛@¼ discount. Sterling Exchange, 148¼. Gold 139.

The State Temperance Association.

Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The State Temperance Association met at the First Presbyterian Church at Syracuse at 11 o'clock this morning.

The morning session was called to order by Gen. Smith, President, and Rev. Ovid Minor, of Herkimer, was made Secretary, *pro tem*.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

About twenty delegates are present.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The State Temperance Convention met in this place to-day. Gen. J. S. Smith, of New-York, presided and made an explanatory address. The severe storm prevented the expected full attendance. Resolutions were discussed and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Dunn, of New-York, Minor, of Illinois, May, of Syracuse, Hunter, of Auburn, Olcott, of Boston, Spencer, of Fulton, and Knox, of Rome, and also by Hon. Messrs. Bagg and Huntington, of Syracuse; Starr, of Rochester, Remington, of Illinois, and Van Voorst, of Utica. There was a very fine attendance in the evening.

The Rio Grande—The State Authorities Taking Action on the Bagdad Affair.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 5.

Col. R. M. Hall was to assume command at Brazos on the 1st inst.

The Austrian troops at Bagdad are commanded by Col. Kadalick.

The Spanish Consul at Matamoras, with one of Gen. Mejia's officers, left for the City of Mexico on the 31st ult., on important business.

Civil proceedings have been commenced by the Texas State officers at Brownsville against the parties implicated in the Bagdad affair.

It appears that there are upwards of forty-two thousand destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of upwards of two millions of dollars per annum to relieve their necessities.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Arrived, steamer *Marmion*, from New-York.

The Governor has vetoed the bill for the election of parochial and municipal officers on the second Monday in March. The bill will pass over his veto.

Gen. Howard in the Maine Legislature.

Augusta, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Major-Gen. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, briefly addressed a convention of both branches of the Legislature this afternoon, in response to a joint resolution tendering him a reception. This evening he will repeat his lecture on the freedmen in the Representatives Hall.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The House adopted a substitute to-day for the loyalty resolutions from the Senate, expressing sounder sentiments in different language, and providing for a committee of each House to proceed to Washington and communicate a copy of the resolutions to the President.

Important Order.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 5.

Gen. Wood, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, has issued an order that no intervention be taken by the military against colored persons nor white persons who may be and are punished by the laws of the State.

Canadian Affairs—Expected Arrival of the Governor-General.

Montreal, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck, is expected on the steamship *Australasian*, now nearly due at New-York.

Municipal Elections.

Lancaster, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Geo. Sanderson, Democrat, was reëlected Mayor over John B. Linington, Republican to-day by 179 majority. Republican gain, 90.

Death of the Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Glasgow, Ky., Monday, Feb. 5.

Wm. M. Sampson, Chief-Justice of Kentucky, died to-day after a painful and protracted illness.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Remarks of Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, Jonathan Sturgis, Esq., in the chair, to indorse the Metropolitan Health Bill now before the Legislature. After some discussion on their phraseology, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Health Bill, as passed by the Senate of this State almost unanimously, commends itself to every good citizen, and that the cause of philanthropy demands its immediate passage, without amendment, by the House of Assembly, unembarrassed by political interests or partisan considerations.

Resolved, That the physicians named in said bill are men of practical knowledge, executive ability, approved integrity, and by their long experience in sanitary science, well qualified, intelligently and promptly to carry out the duties which would devolve upon them.

Resolved, That the provisions of the bill incorporating the Board of Metropolitan Police, with its proved efficiency and perfect discipline, as the executive arm of the commission, will insure its prompt and energetic organization.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Chamber, be published, and that a copy be transmitted to the Governor of the State and to each of the members of the Legislature.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Cowdin made the following remarks:

"In view of the probable visitation of the cholera in our midst at no distant day, and since all good citizens agree that the welfare of the city, the protection of the people, no less than our industrial and commercial interests, demand more efficient sanitary regulations, I trust that these resolutions may be adopted by this chamber. The bill now before the Assembly has been discussed at length for the past two sessions, and is thoroughly understood by the community. It is well known that last year it passed the Senate and was lost in the Assembly.

It has but recently again passed the Senate, and now awaits the action of the Assembly. In view of the singular unanimity of the Senate in regard to its provisions, I feel that if it passes the Assembly at all it will pass in its present form. The character of the men named for Commissioners in the act is a sure guarantee for the faithful discharge of the duties, and that every dollar expended shall be for the purposes specified in the bill. They are preëminently the persons to be intrusted with so important a work, requiring promptness in its execution and fidelity in carrying out the best plan for the ends sought to be attained, and who, coöperating with the Police Commissioners, will thus forthwith be enabled to enter efficiently upon this great work."

Gen. W. K. Strong moved that the resolutions be adopted by the Chamber, and the vote being taken they were unanimously adopted. The Chamber then adjourned.

A special meeting of the Chamber will be held on Thursday at 1 P. M., to hear a report from the special committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in regard to the piers and wharves of the city.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, and after the regular business had been disposed of, John T. Aikin, Esq., read a very interesting paper on "The History of Liberty."

After speaking of the progress of liberty in England of late years, and alluding in terms of the highest praise to Richard Cobden, John Bright and others, the lecturer referred to our friend Sir Morton Peto, who, with his agreeable party of gentlemen, gave us so much pleasure by his recent visit; and to a speech delivered by him at Bristol since his return home, in which he advocated reform, and showed that America was an example worthy of the imitation of the nations of Europe.

Mr. Aiken also referred to the claims made by this country on England, which he said had been met in a sophistical and narrow spirit, and concluded by speaking the patriotic wish that, next to Heaven, our hopes and affections may be given to this land of liberty—our own beloved America.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Entertainments by the Blind.—Several of the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, are giving interesting miscellaneous entertainments every night this week at Clinton Hall. The exercises consist of reading by touch, explaining the use of the maps for the blind, singing, instrumental music, recitations of poems, original and selected. The performances of last evening were highly creditable, and were well received by the audience. Mr. George D. Cutler, explained the blind method of figures, showing that the first four numerals, 1, 2, 3 and 4 are represented by a T, changing its position thus: T, ⊢, ⊥, ⊣, the next four, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are represented by V, >, Λ, <; and the last two, 9, 0, are represented by L, ⌐. The singing and instrumental music were exquisite, every effort succeeding in drawing from the audience the well merited applause. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of songs and performances on the pianoforte by Sarah G. Sanderson, Elza Watson, and Augusta Cutler, and on the violin by George D. Cutler. To-night there will be a change of programme. The entertainment will be a ballad concert, and will be sustained by the following well-known artists: Miss Mina Geary, Miss G. Seymour, Adeline Prosch, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. Henry E. Brown. The hall being admirably seated and comfortably warmed renders it a pleasant resort when entertainments such as those noticed above are given.

Sudden Death of a Well-Known Printer.—Mr. Benjamin L. Glasby, a well-known and highly esteemed printer, died at the Park Hotel on Monday of disease contracted in the army. Mr. Glasby, who was a dexterous and skillful compositor, learned the art of printing in the office of the Providence *Journal* and before attaining the majority took high rank among the journeymen printers of Providence as one of the swiftest of the craft. He came to this city and was one of the accomplished workmen that set the types for the first volume of the Times. In 1862 he joined the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, and was sent to Newbern, N. C., where he was wounded in an engagement. Having been honorably discharged, he returned to this city, and was employed until Thursday last in the office of a morning journal. He was 39 years of age. The funeral services are to be performed at 10 o'clock this morning at No. 352 Pearl-street. The remains are to be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Unknown Man Found Dead.—Shortly after going on duty yesterday morning, Officer Jepson, of the Broadway Squad, found the dead body of an unknown man in the hallway of No. 888 Broadway. The remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner was notified. The deceased was a man about 30 years of age, and of slight frame, with light hair and moustache. The body was dressed in a black overcoat, black pants and vest, a cloth cap and high-laced boots.

Communication with Savannah.—The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 141 Broadway, inform us that the Central Railroad of Georgia is now entirely complete through to Augusta. This company have established a weekly line to Savannah, sailing Saturdays at 3 P. M. They will dispatch their new side-wheel steamship *Herman Livingston* on Saturday, Feb. 10. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers or freight, and for speed cannot be excelled.

Death of Deputy Sheriff Westervelt.—Mr. J. J. V. Westervelt, the Deputy Sheriff, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, of an attack of apoplexy. He was performing the duties of his office up to 6 P. M. on Monday. Deceased had served two terms as Sheriff, and had held the office of deputy for a number of years. He was an active politician, and much respected.

Mayor's Office.—Zeno Burnham, an auctioneer, was to have been examined before the Mayor yesterday morning on a charge of violating the State laws, &c., but his counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, asked for a postponement in order to give him time to submit a brief. The case was accordingly adjourned.

Fire in Tenth-avenue.—About noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the one-story frame building in Fifty-fifth-street near Tenth-avenue, which was totally destroyed. The building was occupied a d owned by John Burke, and was valued at $400. No insurance.

Ice in the Rivers.—Our rivers, which were for several days entirely clear of ice, have again, in consequence of the late cold snap, been filled. No damage has been done by it, still it is the cause of considerable delay to our various ferries, and navigation by sailing craft is almost impossible.

Postponed.—The installation of Rev. J. P. Nutting to the Pastorship of the Free Will Baptist Church in Seventeenth-street, which was to have taken place last evening, has been postponed to the 20th inst.

Like universal suffrage, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a national institution. To use it is as much a matter of custom as to vote. And because it has supplanted, by the force of inherent excellence, all other perfumes, the American people are proud of it.—*Waterbury American*.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Never-Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Buildings,) New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will Restore gray hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best hair dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline, for cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFLIN & CO., New-York City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines,

are now for sale or to let by
J. B. GARDNER & CO.,
No. 199 6th-av.

Boots and Shoes at Reduced Prices.—BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, has the largest assortment in the city, for ladies, gents and children, which he is now selling at much less than former prices, in order to make room for Spring goods.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 356 Washington-st.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or brown: best, cheapest, reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Neuralgia and all pains in the head or face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines.—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Cock—Woodruff.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, Thomas F. Cock, M. D., and Louisa De Forest Woodruff, all of this city.

Gosman—Warren.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Truslow, Jr., by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Abm. Gosman, D. D., Robert Gosman and Julia Warren, both of Brooklyn.

Mallory—Ketcham.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. S. Karr, James H. Mallory, of New-York, and Julia F. Ketcham, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

Armstrong.—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, George Armstrong, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, David, and sons-in-law, James Gregory and John Sutton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Pike-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Austin.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, after a short illness, Lavinus Austin, (27 years in the employ of Ball, Black & Co.,) aged 53 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at West Farms, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Berrian.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, Annie Woob Berrian, daughter of William and Maria Berrian, aged 3 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 84 Warren-st., Jersey City, on Thursday morning next at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Blacklin.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, Adeline, daughter of Joseph J. and Helen M. Blacklin, in her 7th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 297 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brown.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 4, Le Grand Brown, son of Erasmus and Hetty A. Brown, aged 23 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place at St. Mathew's Church, Bedford, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., 1 o'clock at the house. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8:15 o'clock A. M.

Burnett.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 4, Walter Burnett, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Bleecker and Plane sts.

Clapp.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, John J. Clapp, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, in the 48th year of his age.

The members of the Bar and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence in White Plains. Trains at 8 o'clock A. M. from 26th-st., New-York, will be in season for the funeral.

Duryee.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at Morrisania, Noah W., son of the late Jacob Duryee, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church in 18th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., on Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Glasby.—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 5, Benjamin L. Glasby, Printer, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place to-day at 12 o'clock, from No. 520 Pearl-st.

Geer.—In Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, N. S. Gilbert, Esq., Rev. Alpheus Geer, father of Rev. G. J. Geer, of this city, in the 77th year of his age.

Hull.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 5, Hezekiah D. Hull, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Darien to meet the 11:30 train from New-York.

O'Reilly.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at his late residence, No. 109 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, Miles O'Reilly, in his 82d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the R. C. Cathedral, Jay-st., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

Poillon.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Holdsworth, near Paris, Monroe County, Mo., Mary Jane, relict of James Poillon, late of this city, aged 75 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Sherwood.—At Newton, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 5, Carrie Westbrook Sherwood, infant daughter of B. F. and Nancy M. Sherwood, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Vincent.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, Mrs. Nancy S. Vincent, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rufus W. Crafts, No. 107 Bridge-st.

Westervelt.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, Mr. John J. V. Westervelt, Ex-Sheriff, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his son-in-law, James E. Wells, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 267 East 55th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Willsea.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 3, Minnie Scott, only daughter of Daniel D. and Hannah A. Willsea, aged 3 years, 5 months and 15 days.

☞ The remains of William W. Morris having arrived from Houston, Texas, the funeral will take place from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK:

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE,

SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,

DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

Rochdale, 15th Nov., 1865.

"Dear Sirs: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."

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"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."

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"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

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"It is absolutely magnificent."

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"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of TWENTY DOLLARS.

DERBY & MILLER,
PUBLISHERS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
for the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR,
CATARRH,
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT,
ASTHMA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, LARYNGEAL,
BRONCHIAL,
AND
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,
Disordered Functions of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH,
WHEEZING COUGH,
and other distressing affections of the
CHEST,
MORBID AFFECTIONS
OF THE
LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor
DR. VON EISENBERG,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.

From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brilliant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. Von Eisenberg, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies primarily, simply 'the air.'

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialities for which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. Von Eisenberg. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, one nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON. READ! READ!

New-York, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-av.,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{ The Grand seal of the New-York Mayoralty. }

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr VON EISENBERG'S office,

No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

CATARRH!—NOISES IN THE HEAD.

NORTON'S NEW REMEDIES FOR CATARRH

REMOVE

all the wretched symptoms of the disease at once, and permanently cure the most hopeless cases known.

These remedies consist of four harmless liquids, to be inhaled from the palm of the hand.

The mode of treatment is peculiar. The first application gives relief, and it cures where every other means have failed. Price $1 and $4 set. Send stamp for Norton's New Pamphlet on Catarrh—is out.
All who have the Catarrh—send for it.
All who think they have it—send for it.
Information never before published.
Send a stamp to GERRIT NORTON,
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A FACT—NOW IS THE TIME TO ECONOMIZE.—3 lbs. P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee for $1; 1 lb. for 15 cents. To be had of BEEKMAN & BROTHERS, Stanton and Chrystie sts. ROBERT DAVIS, Sole Agent, No. 195 Chambers-st. Try it.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipe and cigar-holders, cut, mounted and repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
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WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
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Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA. HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Riela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

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This is a clear presentation of the facts and principles of Political Economy, adapted to the wants of the general public, which is now demanding, as never before, information and discussion on this important subject.

The *Nation*, Feb. 3, says: "We cordially recommend this book to all, of whatever school of Political Economy, who enjoy candid statement and full and logical discussion. The author presents in a clear and concise shape the conclusions of American and foreign economists, wherever they agree on all the leading questions of the science, and where they disagree, states the points of difference neatly, and pronounces his own judgment with almost an excess of modesty."

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We will publish Wednesday, Feb. 7,

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By Meta Lander,
Author of "Light on the Dark River," "Marion Graham," &c.
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MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	—$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,995 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received	275,340 53	—$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866	644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	1,644,148 48

ASSETS.
JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	167,000 00
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,360 00
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,890 00
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,280 13
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35—$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
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PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
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SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. }

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT STEAMSHIP STOCK.—The Directors of the Central American Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by the charter of the company of increasing the capital, separating the property and business and dividing the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders and to the public, for the purpose of paying the existing liabilities of the company and perfecting their steamship lines, and of improving and operating the transit, 40,000 shares of the Central American Steamship Stock, payable cash, 10 per cent. Feb. 15; 10 per cent. March 15; 10 per cent. April 15; 5 per cent. May 15; 5 per cent. June 15; 5 per cent. July 15, and 5 per cent. Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock at par for Central American Steamship Stock at par, at any time of payment of installments, in amounts not to exceed the above-mentioned payments in cash on their respective subscriptions, for which certificates of full-paid steamship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the installments in cash.

On the 15th August the option of the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock for Central American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, on and after the 6th inst. WM. H. WEBB, President.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPELLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 13th February, proximo. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. E. P. FURNALD, Secretary.

BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, 15th February, proximo. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, Feb. 6, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 15. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
STEPHEN PAUL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

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Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

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FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

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STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 180 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

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BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more Seven and Three-tenths Coupons, payable Feb. 15 inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRICE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., at Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.

I. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS, NOT YET DUE, can have them discounted at a liberal rate, and receive cash for the same, at Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 151 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ANNUAL election for officers and committees of this Institute will be held on Thursday, the 8th of February, 1866, at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. The polls will open at 3 o'clock, P. M., and close at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees,
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNDERHILL & HAVEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 67 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN BUSINESS PAPER.
GOLD LOANS NEGOTIATED.
ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANDISE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
J. F. UNDERHILL, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. G. G. HAVEN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. A. FINDLAY, Jr.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865		$3,658,755 55
Amount of premiums received during 1865	$2,084,804 86	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	257,260 54—	2,342,065 40
Total		$6,000,820 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$490,522 08	
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and canceled policies	294,698 53	
Paid salaries, printing and office expenses	71,528 95	
Paid commissions and agency expenses	216,405 53	
Paid for advertising and physician's fees	31,542 41	
Paid taxes, internal revenue stamps, war contribution and law expenses	14,203 80—	$1,118,901 25
Total		$4,881,919 70

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$250,036 56
Invested in United States stocks, cost (Market value $2,140,775.)	2,115,431 25
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost (Market value $54,475.)	52,561 50
Invested in other stocks, cost (Market value $334,015.)	333,923 15
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value $55,858.)	48,500 00
Real estate (Market value $200,000.)	140,819 74
Bonds and mortgages	260,747 02
Premium notes on existing policies bearing interest	1,186,988 21
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	242,451 02
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	60,980 59
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	1,879 12
Premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	197,601 54—$4,881,919 70

The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1866, and directed the redemption in full of the dividends declared in 1863 and 1864.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the return on settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 5,138 new policies were issued, insuring $16,324,888.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1866.

Assets as above, at cost		$4,881,919 70
Market value $5,018,449 06		
Disposed of as follows:		
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	$78,841 45	
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs	26,000 00	
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	285 76	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	3,520,297 66	
Reserved for:		
Dividends declared prior to 1863, due and payable on demand	118,211 88	
Dividends, 1863 and 1864, now to be paid	232,895 00	
Dividend, 1865, (present value)	315,042 00	
Dividend, 1866, (present value)	406,117 00	
Special reserve, (not divided)	184,228 95 —	4,881,919 70

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN....President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON........(DOREMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods, No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS..............(DAVID DOWS & CO., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL...Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER.....(Late DATER, MILLER & CO., Grocers.)
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.....President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. C. DUSENBERY...(Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT.....(BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS........(late WYETH, ROGERS & CO., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..............(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER....(Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON.....(APPLETON & CO., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS...(COLLINS & BROTHER, Stationers,) No. 84 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON.......(WM. BARTON & SON,) No. 43 Pine-st.
WM. A. BOOTH............(BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
THOMAS SMULL..........(THOS. SMULL & SON,) No. 76 Gold-st.
SANFORD COBB...........President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD....Banker, (VAN SCHAICK, MASSETT & CO.,) 19 William-st.
JAMES G. KING...........Banker, No. 53 William-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY....(ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Asst. Medical Examiner.

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the bureau, Rooms Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie.
Francis Tomes, Jr.
P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
Chas. Aug. Davis.
Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.
E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.
J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.
Chas. Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.
Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers.
Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.
R. E. Mount, Jr.
Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

BOARD OF EXPERTS.
Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College and School of Mines.
Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.
Dr. Alex. Trippel, late Engineer of the Lehigh Zinc Works.
Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer.
Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck.
W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works.
R. W. Raymond, Esq., of Adelberg & Raymond.
Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, VAN Wert County Ohio Bonds, Fayette County Kentucky bonds, Boyle County Kentucky bonds, wanted by W. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BONDS and mortgages on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Inquire of E. BENEVILLE, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of stockholders, convened for the purpose of protecting the stock held by residents of the Northern States, on the 6th of February instant, an Executive Committee was appointed, and a resolution adopted that the holders of such stock furnish a statement of the amount thereof to LEMUEL BANGS, Esq., at No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on or before the 10th instant.

None but those who comply with this notice will be represented at the meeting of stockholders to be held at New-Orleans on the 22d instant, which will be decisive of the interests of all concerned.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$200,000
Assets,	252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1866. }

54TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT.

is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,429,497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, January 11, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV.,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1, 1866. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a half-yearly dividend of Seven (7) per cent., free from government tax, payable 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLLS, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 134 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of the company of five per cent. Also, a surplus dividend of ten per cent., both free of government tax, and payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
Feb. 6, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL, COAL, COAL, $10.

We are selling the best quality of stove and egg coal for $10. Clean and dry large nut $8 50.
TAYLOR & Co., foot of East 23d-st.

CANNEL COAL—BEST ENGLISH CANNEL coal for sale by E. FOSTER & BROS., corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av. Dealers liberally dealt with. Also 100 tons Orrell Coal. An assortment of Anthracite Coal always on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Battery storehouse, by order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster:
70 tons pig iron.
24 sections of chains, 12 tons.
3,000 pounds Manila rope.
100 mattresses.
100 counterpanes.
86 sheets.
200 stools.
Compasses, barometers, spy glasses, charts and a general assortment of engineer stores.
5,000 pieces crockery, assorted.
20 anchors and anchor chains.
Ranges, caldrons, &c.
General outfit for steamers and vessels.
Catalogues for sale.
To be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz.:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz.:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND YONKERS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Three-story brick house and lot, 45th-st., near 11th-av.
Two lots, 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
One lot, 63d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., near Central Park.
Three-story brick cottage, 29th-st., near Avenue A.
BROOKLYN—Two-story and attic brick house, Classon-av.
YONKERS—Two story frame house and plot 99x125, desirably located on Union-place. Maps and full particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer—No. 326 Market-st., Philadelphia.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &c.,
On THURSDAY MORNING, 8th instant.

At 9½ o'clock, at C. C. MACKEY'S auction-rooms, No. 326 Market-st., will be commenced the sale of all the stock (insured for $100,000) remaining from the late fire at Messrs. Biddle's store, on Market-st., comprising a very large assortment of table and pocket cutlery, shoe and butcher knives, American shears and scissors, and a general assortment of desirable hardware, chains, axes, horse-shoes, shovels and spades, &c., &c. Full particulars will be furnished in printed catalogues, which will be ready on Wednesday, 7th inst., when the stock may be examined.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs, to close the estate of David Kimberly, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

65TH-ST.—8 lots on north side of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.
66TH-ST.—19 lots on north side of 66th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.
67TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 67th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.
11TH-AV.—8 lots on west side of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 64th and 65th sts.
64TH-ST.—6 lots on north side of 64th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.
65TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.
WATER RIGHTS—8 lots and gores situate on the north side of 64th, and south side of 65th sts., commencing at the westerly line of the Hudson River Railroad; with all the right, title and interest to lands under water in front of said lots to the exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866. }

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866. }

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,960 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866. }

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1866. }

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 8th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis' Island, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF
DAMAGED GOVERNMENT COTTON.
EX BARK FLORA.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Boardman's stores, foot of 8th-st., East River,
106 bales Wet Cotton,
31 parts of bales Wet Cotton,
20 bags wet broken Cotton,
63 bags Pickings.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200	General Operating Cases.
25	Minor Operating Cases.
25	Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55	Post Mortem Cases, large.
100	Dissecting Cases.
200	Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250	Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150	Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350	Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500	Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000	Scarificators.
12,000	Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,300	Trusses, single and double.
1,400	Scissors.
1,000	Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500	Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800	Sets Splints, all sizes.

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

140	Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50	Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250	Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50	Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50	Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130	Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400	Copies United States Dispensatory.
60	Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50	Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40	Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300	Copies Minor's Surgery.
575	Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70	Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20	Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650	Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000	Blank Books, small, quarto.
325	Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500	Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70	Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000	Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000	Envelopes, assorted.
3,000	Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300	Portfolios.

Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction,
MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the late Grover C. Furman, deceased, the following valuable productive property, in fee simple, viz.:

Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 145 3d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 123 4th-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 77 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 97 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 99 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 70 South 2d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 72 South 2d-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 136 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 138 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 140 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 142 4th-st.
Brick dwelling-house, northeast corner of 3d and South 1st sts.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 97 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 99 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house.

Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st. New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, WEST, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:

BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick store, No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts. Lot about 21x103.6.
GREENWICH-ST., No. 88—Three-story brick building near Rector-st. About 25x115.
WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST.—"Collins Hotel," opposite Albany Steamboat Landing. 44x80 feet.
WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th av.; 25x40 feet. Lot 25x92.
WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet. Lot 25x92.
WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot, new, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House 20x50. Lot 20x92.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

5TH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 44TH-ST.—Two years and nine months' lease for sale of the premises known as the United States Horse and Carriage Repository. Premises are light and commodious, with extensive carriage room and stabling for 70 horses; spacious lofts, sleeping-rooms for attendants, with every convenience for a large (either) board or livery business, subject to a rent of $500 per annum. Premises cover nearly four lots of ground.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF LAMBERT SUYDAM, DECEASED.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, by order of the executors of Lambert Suydam, deceased, 51 HOUSES and STORES and lots of ground, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock.

For particulars see auction heading of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. in *Evening Post* and *World*.
RICHARD L. SUYDAM,
LAMBERT SUYDAM, JR., } Executors.
Maps at the auctioneers', No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, in this city, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., a considerable quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, embracing sheets, bed-sacks, hair-pillows, counterpanes, mosquito bars, shirts, drawers, gowns, &c., &c.

Terms: Cash in government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. and Med. Pur., U. S. A.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, by order of the Executors of CHARLES KING, deceased, 44 valuable building lots, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock. For particulars see the *Evening Post*. Maps at the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.
GEORGE KING,
LEWIS MAY, } Executors. HANNAH KING, Executrix.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE, BY ROBT. HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 75 crates W. G. and common ware; 400 packages Boston Flint Glass Ware; 300 packages American Glass Ware; 100 packages French Glass Ware; 200 Kerosene Chimneys.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house; pier glasses, parlor suits, fine bedding, china, glass and silver ware; also 20 tapestry carpets, slightly damaged by water.

AT AUCTION—13TH THIS MONTH, HOUSE and lot No. 65 East 4th-st., and house at Portchester; hand-built; with all particulars at No. 15 West 20th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SELECT MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The first number of the above monthly journal will be issued by the undersigned, on the 15th day of February, 1866, as a reliable directory of New-York firms.

This journal will be wholly devoted to the interests of reliable advertisers, and will offer to the advertising public, advantages not obtainable of any other journal in the Union.

Not more than two advertisements of the same kind of business will be admitted in the same number of this journal. We vouch for the reliability of all our advertisers, and none will be received from those we cannot recommend as worthy of the public patronage.

For terms, and other particulars, address
CHARLES K. BILL & CO., Publishers,
No. 608 Broadway, N. Y.

Refers by permission to
Asher Taylor, President Market Fire Ins. Co., No. 37 Wall-st.
M. B. Spaulding, Spaulding's Ex., No. 3 Astor House.
John T. Hill, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
E. & H. T. Anthony, photographic materials, No. 501 Broadway.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

OUT OF PRINT.—THE VERY LARGE EDITION, January number, PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is exhausted. A new edition now printing, ready this week. Only 20 cents or $2 a year. Order from newsmen, or from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. February number now ready.

A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the book and stationery business desires a situation either in the city or out of town. Address BOOK, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY, in the Straw Goods, Hat and Fur business, terminated by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1865. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
J. A. KINGSBURY.
JAN. 2, 1866.

Whereas, Samuel N. Kingsbury, Edwin E. Abbott, Ferdinand H. Griggs, John W. Gay, Alexander Hulett, Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs, and John A. Kingsbury, have agreed to become copartners in trade and business under the statute in relation to limited partnership: Now, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, the parties aforesaid do hereby certify

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, will be KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & COMPANY.

2. The nature of the business intended to be transacted by the partnership, is the buying, selling and trading in straw goods, millinery goods, hats, caps, furs and skins, umbrellas, parasols, and such other articles as are usually sold in such business, and also in the manufacturing of fancy furs and caps. The principal place of business being in the City and County of New-York.

3. The general partners are Samuel N. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; Edwin E. Abbott, of the City of New-York; Ferdinand H. Griggs, of Penn Yan, in the State of New-York; John W. Gay, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York; and Alexander Hulett, of Fulton, in the State of New-York. And the special partners are Daniel H. Lawrence, of the City of New-York; James M. Griggs, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; and John A. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, State of New-Jersey.

4. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, to wit:
Daniel H. Lawrence, $20,000; James M. Griggs, $20,000; John A. Kingsbury, $20,000.

5. The partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and to continue until, and terminate on, the 31st day of December, in the year 1868.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY,
EDWIN E. ABBOTT,
FERDINAND H. GRIGGS, } General Partners.
JOHN W. GAY,
ALEXANDER HULETT,
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS, } Special Partners.
JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR., is dissolved by the death of SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, the special partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAML. D. BRADFORD, JR., } Surviving Partners.
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods and other merchandise generally upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general partners interested therein are Henry Bowers, who resides in Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and Gilbert L. Beeckman and Henry Beeckman Graham, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are Samuel Dexter Bradford and John Henry Bradford, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:

Samuel Dexter Bradford has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Henry Bradford one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, } General
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, } Partners.
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, } Special
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, } Partners.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NO. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NO. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSONS & CO.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of COOPER & FELLOWS is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
CHAS. B. HAYES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. LOUIS A. FELLOWS.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COOPER, FELLOWS & CO., who will settle the affairs of the late firm of COOPER & FELLOWS.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. CHAS. B. HAYES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the style of FELLOWS & OSTRANDER, for the purpose of transacting a watch importing and jewelry business.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. HENRY C. OSTRANDER.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. AMMI ROBBINS, in November last, the firm of EGLESTON, BATTELL & CO., is dissolved this day, except for liquidation.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON.

The remaining partners have associated with them ANDREW W. NICHOLSON and GEORGE W. EGLESTON, and will continue the Iron Business under the same name, at No. 166 South-st.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
ANDREW W. NICHOLSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866. GEORGE W. EGLESTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KIGGINS & KELLOGG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.
HENRY KIGGINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866. A. W. KELLOGG.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., and succeeded to the business of Kiggins & Kellogg, will continue at the old stand, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.
HENRY KIGGINS,
CHARLES P. TOOKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. WALKER, JOSEPH P. FLYNN, and MICHAEL A. O'DONNELL, under the firm of JOHN H. WALKER & CO., was dissolved on the 3d day of February, 1866, by mutual consent.

JOSEPH P. FLYNN and MICHAEL A. O'DONNELL are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.
J. H. WALKER,
JOSEPH P. FLYNN,
M. A. O'DONNELL.

NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the title of HAMILTON, ELLERY & CO., are prepared to buy and sell stocks and bonds at the New-York Stock Exchange, and transact all other business appertaining to a stock commission house.
WM. H. HAMILTON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange; WM. A. ELLERY, Jr.; M. K. HAMILTON, Jr., member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the style of DAVIDSON & JONES, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business. We will be represented at the regular Board of Brokers by Mr. Gideon Pott.
STRATFORD V. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 25 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES M. REYBERT & GEORGE SMITH under the firm name of SMITH & REYBERT is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. And the said GEORGE SMITH will carry on the business of said late firm at Nos. 80 and 82 Pine-st., and all debts due said firm to be paid to said GEORGE SMITH.
GEORGE SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. JAMES M. REYBERT.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CASE, CHAPMAN & CO., for the transaction of the straw goods, flowers and lace business, at No. 49 Howard-st.
ALFRED L. CASE,
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. CHARLES B. LOCKWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, is this day dissolved by limitation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—A. W. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm. SPIES, KISSAM & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NOTICE.—NELSON L. THOMPSON AND LAURENT H. ALLIEN have an interest in our business from Jan. 1, 1866. HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, No. 8 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. F. A. HILLIARD IS A MEMBER in our firm from this date.
H. C. STIMSON & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. No. 25 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 310 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL Clairvoyant, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Past, present and future foretold. No. 910 Broadway. The doubtful invited. Room No. 22.

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165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN.......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........1,130-horse power
PEREIRE..........1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS..........1,130-horse power
Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
LAFAYETTE..........FRIDAY..........March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP JAVA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The JAVA, E. A. MOODIE, Commander, will sail from the company's dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 21st inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S
Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 11 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS..........Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE..........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREEY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
Merchandise for Isthmus of Panama taken at greatly reduced rates. Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 48 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports of A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 10th February.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
The favorite A1 ocean steamship
MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 5 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight will be received for her commencing Wednesday morning.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows Feb. 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The steamship GUIDING STAR, leaving as above on Saturday next, will touch at Havana to land passengers only.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU..........Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE..........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. All goods consigned to Central Railroad agent will be forwarded free of commission.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Feb. 26 and SATURDAY, March 24.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

DENTISTRY.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE
CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH,
CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
SOLD BY
DEMAS BARNES, & CO., HELMBOLD & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON,
A. B. SANDS & CO., CLARK & BALDWIN,
HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

JARVIS' NOSE.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS MUST hereafter be inhaled only through Dr. O. A. Jarvis' Nose-piece. No breathing over; no holding of the lips or nose; no effort required; all easy and natural; no change in the complexion, and no rigidity of muscle; absolute unconsciousness and freedom from pain; and entirely safe and healthy. Surgeons and dentists furnished with the nose-piece on application; and the nose-piece can be seen in blowing operation at all times at No. 93 West 13th-st., New-York.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 38 Cooper Institute.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—FIRST- class Dentistry establishment, Nos. 1,223 and 1,225 Broadway, corner 30th-st. Also Rue de Rivoli, Paris, beautiful "Gumotype" Teeth, unsurpassed, warranted. Patent sets of teeth from $15. Five premiums awarded. DR. MANSON, Dentist.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 64 Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:12 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given.
Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his peculiar experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 155 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 38 3d-av., (near Bible House,) New-York. N. B.—Mme. DUBOIS will receive and advise with ladies privately.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—The afflicted may learn how to obtain relief by addressing FELLOW-SUFFERER, Station D, Bible House, New-York City. Enclose two stamps.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 2d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

PRIVATE AND ALL OTHER DISEASES, male and female, treated by Dr. FULLER, at office and drug-store, 45 Sullivan-st., two blocks from Canal.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND SERIES OF POPULAR LECTURES AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,
AT THE LEE-AV. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER HEWES-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.
Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., of Baltimore, will deliver his popular lecture on *New-America* this WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be accompanied with excellent singing by distinguished artists.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets for the Course $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—FAUST.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8,
(Fifth Subscription Night,)
Will be produced, for this night only, Gounod's celebrated
FAUST, FAUST,
With its brilliant and most complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, LORINI,
Mme. REICHARDT, Herr MULLER.
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMAN
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)
OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
L'AFRICAINE.
FRIDAY EVENING—L'AFRICAINE.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 10—GRAND MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
NOTICE.—The Academy having been previously let for other purposes after 3 o'clock on that day, the Matinee on this occasion will
COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
L'AFRICAINE,
which will be produced in the same gorgeous style and with the same original great cast as in New-York.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
In deference to a very generally expressed wish on the part of the regular subscribers to the opera, and of many others interested in the BAL D' OPERA, the date originally fixed upon being too far advanced in Lent, it has been decided to change the evening of the entertainment to the first week after Easter.
THE BAL D'OPERA
will, consequently, take place on
EASTER THURSDAY, April 5.
Preparations are making to insure the entire success of the ball, in all its varied and attractive details.
An orchestra numbering upward of TWO HUNDRED INSTRUMENTS will be employed.
The BURLESQUE PROCESSIONS will include only new and original caricatures, designed by able artists expressly for this festivity.
To insure all present that comfort and enjoyment, which properly belong to an entertainment of this novel character, only 1,000 tickets will be issued.
The tickets will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, 20th inst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In order to facilitate the arrangements of families for the ensuing week, Mr. Wheatley has thought it advisable to announce the plays in which Miss BATEMAN will appear:
MONDAY, 12th.
WEDNESDAY, 14th,
and
FRIDAY, 16th inst.,
Rev. Dean Milman's famous tragedy,
THE ITALIAN WIFE,
will be presented, in which
Miss BATEMAN
will sustain her very celebrated character,
BIANCA;
Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
TUESDAY, 13th,
THURSDAY, 15th,
and
SATURDAY, 17th,
Bulwer's favorite play, the
LADY OF LYONS,
will be performed, with
Miss BATEMAN..........as..........PAULINE
Mr. Wheatley deeply regrets that Miss Bateman's unprecedentedly successful engagement must terminate on the 17th inst., in consequence of prior arrangements. There can, therefore, be no repetition of their attractive and intellectual representations.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
TEUTONIA MAENNERCHOR,
TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1866.
Tickets, $3, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $1.
To be had at Washeim's, No. 94 Wall-st.; Standinger Brothers, No. 118 Broadway; J. Kapp, with F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; J. Bang, No. 231 Broadway; Lindeman & Sons, No. 2 Leroy-place; Hyster, No. 138 West 9th-st.; Wustlich, No. 3 Everett House.
Number of tickets limited.
Orchestra under the direction of A. Bernstein.
Restauration under the management of E. Unger.

THE
EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PICTURES
at the STUDIO BUILDING, West 10th-st., will close on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

MEETINGS.

PAINTERS.—AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York House Painter's Association, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that on and after the first Monday in March next, the wages of the members of this association shall be $3 50 per day of 8 hours. By order VINCENT N. LE COMTE,
President.
PATRICK H. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS

PAPER COLLARS
MADE BY THE
Metropolitan Collar Co.
ARE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE,
in quantities to suit,
at the lowest market prices, by
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
LONSDALE
and other favorite makes of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
TARLATANS, LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDER WEAR,
TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST YEAR.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES, GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS.
THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES.
STORE CROWDED FROM
9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK IN EVENING.
ALL CAUSED BY SELLING
THE BEST MAKES OF MUSLINS
FROM 8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD
BELOW THE REGULAR
RETAIL PRICES.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS AT ONCE
AND SAVE 10 CENTS A YARD.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS
Just received per steamer JAVA.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, TUESDAY, FEB. 6, a large invoice of LONG AND SQUARE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AND OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of REAL THREAD LACE POINTS, AND BLACK AND WHITE LAMA LACE SHAWLS. CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS, SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES, BY
SAMUEL TUCK,
No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
In consequence of retiring from the retail trade some remarkably cheap job lots will be offered, to which special attention is directed.
Stock, fixtures, good will and lease for sale.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRESS SATINS AT HALF PRICE; velvets for dresses at $3 a yard, worth $5; bonnets and jockey hats at half price; opera, theatre and bridal bonnets, mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of the
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
LEAH.
Mr. Wheatley, in reply to innumerable inquiries, begs to state that in accordance with the universally expressed desire to see Miss BATEMAN in some of those characters in which she first established herself in the estimation of the New-York public, he will be compelled to withdraw this favorite impersonation after this week.
Miss Bateman's engagements elsewhere prevent the possibility of a continuance of this most extraordinary successful one.
Regretting, as Mr. Wheatley must do, the withdrawal of a performance which hundreds have been unable to procure seats to witness, he has prevailed upon Miss Bateman to give a
GRAND LEAH MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
to meet the wishes of families who have found it impossible to attend the evening representations of this wonderful and justly esteemed young lady.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866,
and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be presented the most
SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE DAY,
by Mosenthal, entitled
LEAH,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character.
Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. B. Studley, J. G. Burnelly, D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, H. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c., in the cast.
New scenery, costumes, appointments, and original music. Musical Conductor, Harvey B. Dodworth.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
SECOND WEEK AND
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT BILL.
Will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, the musical comedy of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
with MISS RUSHTON.....as the.....BLACK DOMINO
supported by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Higgins, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and other members of the company.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by J. Schonberg, of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
in which Miss Rosa Cook, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Mestayer, Mrs. Mark Smith and others will appear.
New scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and mechanical effects by Mr. Morgan.
Leader of the orchestra..........Mr. H. Tissington
N. B.—To the hundreds who were unable to gain admission during the week it is respectfully suggested that seats can be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.
ROBINSON,
UNAPPROACHABLE, EMOTIONAL AND DARING
BARE-BACK RIDER,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,
will ride his
RAPID, LEAPING DASHAWAY ACT.

THE ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.
First representation of the splendid and fascinating equestrian spectacle, produced under the immediate direction of
LEVI J. NORTH,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER;
OR,
SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND.
This beautiful and interesting conception, replete with the
POETRY OF THOUGHT AND MOTION,
has been so modified and rearranged that the
WHOLE CORPS OF LITTLE CHILDREN
will be introduced in a series of
IMPOSING AND GRAPHIC LIVING PICTURES,
illustrative of
INNOCENCE, MIRTH AND BEAUTY.
SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS, &c.
APPEARANCE OF THE WINGED SPRITE
on his Ærial steed in the bower of the faries. The sound of Æolian music and the gentle breezes from spirit harps lull him to sleep upon the enchanted mound.
UPRISING OF THE PILLAR OF RADIANCE.
Rosebud bursts her tenement of gauze and summons into action her sister Hyacinthe.
THE BLOOMING BUSH TEEMS WITH LIFE.
THE SEARCH FOR BEESWING.
THE GOLDEN BEEHIVE.
Beeswing luxuriating in a bed of honey and her disapproval of the attempt to disturb her
HAPPY DAY DREAMS.
THE FAIRIES COMMENCE THEIR SPORTS.
The difficulties attendant upon physical exertions; Beeswing and the ladder; Rosebud gathering the auriferous fruit; Beeswing at her tricks; the bottomless basket;
DISCOVERY OF THE SPRITE;
the fairy sisters clip his wings; despair at his loss; the supplication for their return; the charity of the fairy heart; the
SPRITE AGAIN ENDOWED WITH HIS PINIONS;
ÆRIAL WITH HIS PONIES BEARING SUMMONS;
THE SPRITE BEARS THE FAIRIES TO THE REALMS OF BLISS.
GRAND GROUPINGS AND EQUESTRIAN TABLEAUX.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
LEVI J. NORTH.
Rosebud..........ANNIE ELIZABETH NEWMAN.
Hyacinthe..........ELLA AUGUSTA NEWMAN.
Beeswing..........THE TINY CHILD, CLARENCE.
Ærial..........YOUNG LEVI J. NORTH.
Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and the
WHOLE OF THE SUPERB TROUPE
in recherche programmes, that will commence with the Oriental Pageant of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
Sings "Wearing of the Green," as Miles Na Coppaleen.
MR. G. L. FOX
As Miss Eily O'Conner, the Colleen Bawn.
THREE RED MEN.
Whalley, Marden, Mestayer, Miss R. Denvil.
Burlesque—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Concluding with a laughable farce.
FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. C. K. FOX.

HARRY SANDERSON
Will be assisted by
Mons. FR. JEHIN PRUME,
The brilliant violinist,
and the following artists, who have kindly volunteered:
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. ED. SEGUIN.
Conductor..........Mr. W. DRESSLER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

GREAT PRIZE
SKATING MATCH
ON THE
5TH-AV. POND,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.
An elegant GOLD MEDAL, of the value FIFTY DOLLARS, will be given for the best LADY SKATER, to be decided by competent judges.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.
A full Band of Music will be in attendance.
The Pond will be brilliantly illuminated in the Evening.
Tickets of admission to non-subscribers 50 cents.
Ladies wishing to compete for the Prize will send their names to the manager on Wednesday morning.
A similar Prize will be given for the best GENTLEMAN SKATER on SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 10.
O. F. OATMAN, Manager.

DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATIONS.
MRS. HENRY C. WATSON
will give her third
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATION,
With Vocal Illustrations,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
ON
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1866.

OPERA BOX FOR SALE—FOR A PART OF the season. Address J. A. C., Box 176 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
New Classes for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."
Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*, the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suits.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—ONE ELEGANT upright door; two black walnut tables, each 15 feet long; three smaller tables. HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL.
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of the
SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.
W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMA, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 7,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear in two of her most famous impersonations, (for the first time this season,) in the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND,
introducing her celebrated imitations of
WELL KNOWN OPERATIC ARTISTS,
and also as Minnie, in the excellent farce of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
The performance will commence with the farce of
A QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, having recovered from his indisposition, will appear to-morrow evening, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, with
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in the new comedy (for the first time in America) entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.
And Jerrold's famous nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will shortly make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
George Wood..........Manager
TWO SPLENDID HITS.
DENSE CROWDS. ROARS OF MIRTH.
The great comedian of America, Mr. J. E. OWENS, as the
LIVE INDIAN AND SOLON SHINGLE.
Two famous bits of comic acting.
To begin with the three-act comedy,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE..........Mr. OWENS
Performed by him upward of
204 NIGHTS AT THIS THEATRE.
To conclude with the great local extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Mr. OWENS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
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This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
By imperative demand of the public, Mr. Lingard has been induced to reproduce Boucicault's unequaled drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with the celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY,
for 6 nights only, who will appear as
SHAUN THE POST,
with his favorite song of "Wearing the Green," sustained by a powerful cast.
Concludes with the famous drama of
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Mr. Grisdale—Mrs. Jones—Geo. Brookes.

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Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. Butler.
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A WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN WHICH ALL THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear in their various comic acts.
The Comic Farce entitled
HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN
Billy Williams, (a Returned Volunteer,)......T. G. Riggs
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY-SOIREES AT IRVING HALL.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS begs to announce his
THIRD SYMPHONY-SOIREE,
to take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS:
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
(by kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek.)
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. F. TULMIN, Harpist.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets $1 50 each, including a reserved seat. Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
There will be an Exhibition on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS (12, 13, 14,) of an Organ, containing several grand and newly-invented improvements, such as Reversible Couplers, Pneumatic Compositions (eight in number), each bringing on and taking off at the same time the Stops required to make each of the Compositions. Also, a self-acting Crescendo and Diminuendo Pedal, beginning with the softest stop and gradually increasing one stop to a time to the whole full power of the Organ, and vice versa.
The Organ will be open for trial and inspection during the present and next week.
Tickets for the Exhibition may be had at the manufactory.
J. H. & C. S. ODELL,
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THEATRE MANAGERS ENCOURAGE "Opera Lozenges" because they enhance the pleasure of a good play, and render even a very stupid performance endurable.
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BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," now on Exhibition at Snedecor's Gallery, Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

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ESTABLISHED 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other maker.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

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Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and enable us to furnish at prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatories of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and considerable improvement guaranteed in time agreed upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language with the teacher, branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

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PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES—For elegance of finish, durability, the best in the market; pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; for sale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, WITH celebrated vox humana tremolo, and other important improvements, for sale by
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
RICHELIEU MATINEE.
RICHELIEU MATINEE.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 7,
the fourth of the series of
GRAND BOOTH MATINEES
will take place, on which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as......Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron..........as..........De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor..........as..........Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin..........Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII..........Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,
Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois, first page to Richelieu...Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans..........Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile..........Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Doors will open at 12½; performance at 1 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 7½,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND,
on which occasion he will appear in his great character part of Melter Moss, in Tom Taylor's great drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
assisted by
Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE..........as..........BOB BRIERLY
Mr. J. H. Albaugh..........as..........Hawkshaw
Miss Rose Eytinge..........as..........May Edwards
And a splendid cast.
Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the favorite vocalist, will sing the popular ballad of "Katy Avourneen."
THURSDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as
RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
WEDNESDAY, third time this season, Boucicault's charming comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
with elegant scenic decorations, beautiful appointments, and a highly attractive distribution.
Characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. John Sefton.
THURSDAY (2d time)—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
FRIDAY (5th night)—THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY (3d time)—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Due notice will be given of the 17th representation of HENRY DUNBAR.
In preparation a new and original comedy.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY. DEBUTANTE. "MOSE." } MATINEE. Open 12½; begins 1½; over 3½. EVENING. Open 7; begins 7¾; over 10½. SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Owing to engagements entered into, LAST APPEARANCE but three of the great comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will impersonate his famous character of
MOSE,
preceded by Mons. Achille Dufard in the
DEBUTANTE.
FRIDAY, only benefit of Mr. CHANFRAU, who closes an engagement exceeding 130 nights, and in the zenith of success. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
The Irish-American comedian,
MR. FRANK DREW,
has been engaged for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, and will appear on MONDAY, Feb. 12, as RIP VAN WINKLE, and in a new burlesque played with great success, entitled
EAST LYNN; or, THE GREAT WESTERN.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes: THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey..........LITTLE MAC
USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper. ...MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garstagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—A course of five lectures by Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. The first lecture free, and will be on the 8th, at 3 P. M. Subsequent lectures at the same hour each succeeding day. Subjects illustrated by skeleton, manakin, maps, &c. Ticket to the course, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

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AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION
IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

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PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

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No. 135 Madison-av., corner 31st-st.,
opens its next term Feb. 4. A few pupils admitted as boarders.

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Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano, music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
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Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

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ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in tuition, both in the United States and Canada, and can produce good testimonials, wishes to meet with a family, in either the Southern or Western States, who, in return for the instruction she would give them, would provide board and lodging, and also give her introductions to the neighboring families, so as to enable her to establish a select private school. Her acquirements are the usual English branches, with music, drawing, French, and the rudiments of German. Address A. R., Box No. 237 Post-office, Toronto, C. W.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WOULD like to devote his evenings to preparing two or three young gentlemen to enter that Institution. Is well acquainted with the course of study at Cambridge and the qualifications necessary for entering the College. Address GRADUATE, Station D, New-York.

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A GERMAN LADY, WHO GIVES INSTRUCTION in the German language, wishes a few more pupils; beginners taken. Address Miss J. H. Noa, 607-9 Broadway, Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, experienced in teaching, one or two private pupils; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references given. Address M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TRAVEL AND INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of Yale College, experienced in teaching, will take the charge of one or two young men on a European tour as their instructor and guardian; references given. Address K, Box No. 121 *Tribune* Office.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Report of the Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, on the Universal Exposition at Paris of 1867.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CHAMBER, FEB. 1, 1866.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, to whom were referred the subject of the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, and the resolutions in respect thereto, submitted to the consideration of the Chamber, by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, on the 4th of January instant, respectfully

REPORT.

In considering the resolutions in question, and in general, the Exposition at Paris proposed to the nations of the world by the government of France, the committee has been guided and aided by public documents and authentic statements submitted personally by Mr. J. C. Derby, the agent of the United States at New-York, specially appointed by the government at Washington to manage the details of the Exposition in this country, and also by Mr. Henry D. J. Pratt, of the State Department of the United States, specially charged with this branch of its public duty.

The committee has also enjoyed the benefit of a personal interview and full consultation with Hon. Mr. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, which committee has in immediate charge the measures of Congressional legislation for a proper representation of the United States in the proposed Exposition.

The information imparted in these conferences and the participation of these official representatives has been important and desirable, in relieving the Chamber of Commerce and its committee from any imputation, however groundless, of unbecomingly or officiously interfering in a matter the consideration of which belongs exclusively to the national authorities. So far from that, the committee are assured that the government—in view of the enlightened example of France in seeking the coöperation and counsel in the proposed exposition of the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Academies of Art throughout all the departments of the empire—will cordially approve any proper efforts, not only of our commercial, industrial and artistic associations, but of our people at large, to secure for the Exposition such a display of their products of industry and of art as shall maintain the proper rank of our country among the nations of the earth.

The committee, therefore, unanimously approve the resolutions in question, and recommend their adoption by the Chamber. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York have learned with profound satisfaction that the government of the United States has accepted the invitation of the government of France to unite with the other governments of the world in the "Universal Exposition" at Paris, in April, 1867, of the products of each, and will confidently rely on the intelligence and liberality of Congress to make timely and adequate appropriations for exhibiting the products of the American Union on the proposed occasion in such a manner and on such a scale as shall maintain its proper rank among the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That in view of the well-considered action of the French government, calling upon all its departmental authorities, including the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Academies of Art, to coöperate, within the proper limits of their authority, in the enlightened design of fully displaying the products of France, the Chamber of Commerce in this, the principal national city of the United States, will exert whatever influence they may possess with their fellow-citizens throughout the Union to induce them promptly to furnish to the proposed Exposition, in the most liberal manner, such specimens of their products of industry or of art as may elevate our national character; and to secure more effectually this object, they now invite appropriate action on the part of the other Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of our country.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of five members of this Chamber to invite the attention of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the different cities of the United States to the peculiar national importance, both political and financial, of the proposed Exposition, in exhibiting to the governments and peoples of Europe the natural and industrial resources of the American Union, now happily restored to its full constitutional authority.

It will be perceived that an amendment has been made in the resolutions, which at first might be regarded as merely verbal, but which, under the circumstances, has a higher significance. It is in substituting for the words, "The Chamber of Commerce of *the City* of New-York," by which descriptive name the institution is sometimes erroneously called, its actual legal title, "The Chamber of Commerce of *the State* of New-York," under which it was reincorporated by legislative act on the 13th of April, 1784. That act recognised and continued in force the original charter granted in the year 1770, during our colonial and provincial era, by King George III. "to the merchants of our City of New-York, who had associated themselves" (in the year 1768) "for the laudable purpose of promoting the trade and commerce of our said province."

Coming into legal being in this early dawn of our political existence, nearly twenty years before the birth of our national government, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is believed to be the oldest commercial incorporation within the limits of the American Union. Beginning life in 1768, in a petty seaport on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, its early years disturbed by the ravages of war, it now finds itself peacefully and broadly seated within a great commercial mart, encircling the bay of New-York, in a city the third in population in the Christian world. Of all the marvels of industry and art of the western continent, New-York, its continental focus and metropolis, is the greatest. Nor is this all. It is the elder brother of the whole family of American cities scattered broadcast from ocean to ocean, from the populous and powerful ports on the Atlantic, across the splendid group of vigorous and flourishing municipalities around our widespread interior waters, to the golden gate opening out upon the Pacific. To each and to all of them we would point as the legitimate and living offspring of commerce, but more than all would we exhibit that glorious and vital tie of continental Union, which binds them all in one common interest, sympathy and brotherhood.

In the interesting and instructive report of the Minister of Public Instruction to the Emperor of France, we find that His Imperial Majesty, at the proposed Exposition, desires, "after placing art by the side of manufactures, which it embellishes and elevates, and pure science by the side of its applications, which are only its outward manifestations," to show the progress of France, not only in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, "but also in the moral and political sciences in their application to the necessities of society." Encouraged by such an example, let it be among the duties of the representatives of the American Union at the concourse of nations at Paris, in 1867, to expose and trace to their logical effects the political and moral causes which, within a single century, have called into vigorous life that great continental series of cities now happily and harmoniously united in one common organism.

The "universal exposition of the products of industry and of art of all nations" was proposed, and, so far as France is concerned, was established by an Imperial decree of Napoleon the Third, in February, 1865. A copy of this decree was shortly afterward communicated by his proper diplomatic organ at Washington to the government of the United States. That communication, after earnestly inviting our government to concur and unite in this "grand, international solemnity," expressed the hope "that the United States will show a disposition to facilitate, so far as it is concerned, the progress of the work," and the belief "that its government is too enlightened not to appreciate the advantages of these solemnities, at which nations contract new ties, collect useful and mutual lessons, and thus assure the development of their prosperity."

It further appears by the decree, that in order to secure unity of plan and harmony of detail, and especially to avoid the inconveniences and abuses experienced in former international exhibitions—in the conduct of which interested individuals were allowed in some degree to participate—the direction of the proposed Exposition in 1867 is to be confined strictly and exclusively to the governments of the different nations and their duly accredited organs. No communication whatever will be held with any individual, not even with a commissioner appointed by any separate State of the American Union.

The concourse of nations is to be purely governmental, in which each of the governments is to assume all the responsibility and defray all the expense of properly and adequately exhibiting the products of its country. In this way only can the people of each derive the largest possible amount of benefit, at the least possible cost. They will be called upon to furnish their products, and urged to send them freely, but the products themselves will be transported to and from Paris, and exhibited, after due examination and selection by the accredited organs of their government, wholly at public expense.

The government of France assumes the whole expense of erecting the spacious building for the exposition, called "The Palace," estimated at 20,000,000 of francs, but are to receive the proceeds of the tickets of admission, estimated at 8,000,000 of francs, leaving a clear expenditure of 12,600,000 of francs, about $2,400,000, which will, however, be practically reimbursed to France, at least in a measure, by the general expenditure at the concourse in Paris, which is to last for seven months from the 1st of April, 1867.

Each nation is required to bear the expense of "installation," or furnishing its portion of the palace with the necessary cases, tables, &c., which are to be of superior workmanship, and uniform in pattern throughout the building. The cost of thus installing the portion allotted to the United States, as estimated by Mr. N. M. Beckwith, the Commissioner-General appointed by our government to direct the exposition on its part at Paris, will be $48,000 in gold, for which an appropriation by Congress is needed without delay.

If the space within the palace allotted to any nation shall be found insufficient, its government may, at its own expense, erect supplemental buildings in the open space in the park adjoining or near the palace.

The government of the United States, on the 5th of April last, by direction of President Lincoln, whose large and liberal nature comprehended at once the high political and moral value of the proposed assemblage, formally accepted the invitation of the government of France. Our Minister at Paris was instructed by Secretary Seward to assure the government of France, that "all the executive government could do by way of concurrence in the noble purpose of his Majesty would be very cheerfully done," and that application would be made to Congress for further legislative authority when it should convene.

Soon after the meeting of Congress the invitation of France, with a full knowledge of all the details above stated, was further accepted by a joint resolution of both Houses, and it now only remains for them to make the necessary provision in money and otherwise for properly exhibiting our nation and its products at the world-wide Exposition, in which they have deliberately agreed to unite.

It would not become the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, nor any other association of individuals, in any way to prescribe or suggest to the National government the sum required for the proposed occasion, nor its mode of expenditure; but in behalf of the American people, it may safely be asserted that they will regard no expenditure as extravagant which shall be needed to fully exhibit the power and resources of our country, and especially at the present stage of our national progress. They earnestly desire and confidently hope that their Government will not neglect or undervalue an opportunity so peculiarly favorable for calmly showing to the assembled nations of the civilized world the magnitude of our physical and industrial resources. They believe that the highest and most enduring interests of the country imperatively demand that the nations of Europe, one and all, shall now distinctly perceive, by unmistakable evidence, that the gigantic elements of national strength committed by Providence to the American Union, especially if vivified by science and directed by skillful and enlightened industry, will not only be fully adequate to any future conflict for the preservation of our national institutions, but must inevitably elevate our Republic to a dominant rank among the continental powers of the earth. In a word, they look to their government now to establish by visible proofs, in the face of Christendom, the truth of the solemn and sublime assertion of the far-seeing statesman of Russia, that the American Union, "in the ascending period of its development, is essential to the universal political equilibrium."

We must not forget that the proposed exhibition, officially denominated the "Exposition *Universelle*," is expressly intended for the products, not of any particular nation or continent, but of the whole world, whether civilized or savage. The Imperial Commission has allotted separate compartments, not alone to the Christian governments of Europe and America, but also to the Mahometan and Pagan nations of Turkey, Persia, and Central Asia, China, Japan and Southern Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Ample space is also provided for displaying different races of savages at work in their rude industry.

It is important to consider this world-wide character of the proposed Exposition, in its relation to the long-cherished American doctrine of isolation from the political systems of Europe, and as showing the cardinal distinction between the political congresses of the European powers, familiar to modern history, and the international, or, more truly, the intercontinental assemblies of more recent origin, for the advancement of the science, industry and civilization of the world at large. It is only in the congresses of the latter description that our Western Hemisphere can properly or safely participate, but in all of them it may and should be constantly active and conspicuous. In the broad and cosmical examination, so to speak, of the world-wide industry of the human race, and the careful study of the facts which it must disclose in respect to the comparative anatomy, industrial and social, of the two continents, the American Union, as the leading nation of the Western Hemisphere, surely will not fail to participate.

The historical fact is alike curious and instructive, that in the year 1821, the "Holy Alliance" assembled at Laybach, in one of that series of political congresses of the European Powers, following the restoration of the Bourbons, having for their object the strengthening of dynasties and the repression of constitutional liberty—and that in that very year, John Quincy Adams, the American Secretary of State, published to the world his elaborate and celebrated report, one of the noblest fruits of his comprehensive intellect, in which he invoked a "general convention of all the principal nations of the earth," to agree upon and establish a uniform system of weights, measures and coins, which, in his emphatic language, "should furnish the links of sympathy between the inhabitants of the most distant regions, accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce, and speak one common language of weights and measures from the equator to the poles."

Among the highest and gravest of the duties which will devolve upon the Scientific Commissioners, to be respectively appointed by the various nations, to study and report upon the great Exposition at Paris, will be the careful consideration—perhaps in one united "Congress"—of the details of a measure so important to the commerce, civilization and general welfare of mankind; in a word, to fructify the seed thus early planted by our departed statesman. The successful and permanent establishment of one common unit of monetary value for the use of all the nations of the earth would outweigh a hundred, nay, a thousand fold, any possible expenditure of money or labor which the "Exposition" may require. The Chamber of Commerce in this cosmopolitan City of New-York, awake to the importance and value of the opportunity thus afforded, respectfully but earnestly express their conviction that, in the world-wide discussion at this concourse of nations, whether the "franc," the "dollar," or the "pound sterling" shall be selected as the common unit to measure the money dealings of the world, the government of the American Union should not fail to be present.

The committee regret to be obliged to notice an opinion somewhat earnestly expressed, that it is not expedient or proper for the United States in any way to encourage or sanction the proposed Exposition at Paris, for the alleged reason that its real object is to aggrandize a sovereign, whose Mexican policy has seriously offended the American people. Your committee cannot perceive the force or propriety of this object. Among the various independent nations, at least thirty in number, who will meet in the coming "concourse," it would be strange indeed, if no political differences should exist between any two of them. It surely is enough to say that the government of the United States has formally and deliberately accepted the invitation of the government of France, and in the face of the world has agreed to be present. It surely is not impossible that long before the opening of the exposition, the subject of Mexico may cease to agitate either nation.

But your committee would go further; and they now express the deliberate opinion which they believe will be reëchoed by the Chamber, that even if the alleged differences between the two nations had ripened into open hostilities, the great "international solemnity" now proposed, and all other international assemblies similar in aim and character, having for their end the general welfare of the human race, should be held, by the common consent of all nations, and as part of the public law of the world, absolutely exempt from molestation or disturbance, and inviolably consecrated to peace. In the solemn and imposing assemblage of 1867, several of the leading European nations, not long ago at open war, will be represented by some of their personages of highest rank—Russia by a member of the Imperial family, Prussia by its Crown Prince, Austria by one of its Grand-Dukes, Great Britain by the Prince of Wales, and France by Prince Napoleon. Surely if they can sit side by side, peacefully oblivious of the Crimea, and Solferino, and Jena, and Waterloo, America may calmly follow their example.

In the name of the Christian people of these United States, we devoutly trust that this great international reunion, as a precious and potent engine of "peace on earth and good will to man," may be allowed to fully and peacefully do its benevolent and Christian work, and may not be debased by any petty exhibition of spite or jealousy by any member of the family of nations. America goes to Paris, not to aggrandize France, but to improve herself, by the study of the industry, the arts, and especially the civic administration of the other governments of the world. In such a study she might well seek to learn the processes of statesmanship by which the reigning sovereign of France has been enabled in twelve short years to double the assessed money value of his empire, raising it from one hundred and twenty-four thousand millions of francs in 1852, to two hundred and forty-nine thousand millions in 1864. Nay, more, she might specifically ask how far that magnificent result was due to the wise and energetic prosecution of the great and vital works of intercommunication which have so greatly cheapened the locomotion of persons and property in France. Should such a study teach the American people the wisdom and necessity of promptly and vigorously sécuring the completion of the national communications so urgently needed for placing their food in the Mississippi Valley by the side of their gold and silver in the rich but distant metalliferous regions of the interior, the participation of their government in the exposition would be most fruitfully rewarded.

In the documents recently transmitted to Congress by President Johnson, in a special message commending the Paris Exposition "to their early and favorable attention," will be found an interesting communication from Commissioner-General Beckwith, in which, after stating that the exports of France for the last year were five hundred and eighty millions of dollars, he well observes, that—

"This growth of the external commerce is but the index of the greater growth of internal commerce, resulting from the increased productiveness imparted to labor, skill and capital, traceable in its details directly to the application of the sciences to the industrial arts.

If it be true that civilization was led in most countries, for a long period, by a few men of genius, skilled in political science and literature, it is not less true, that the men of physical science have at length come to their aid.

The geologists, naturalists, chemists, mineralogists, inventors and engineers are now directing the labor of the world, with a success never before attained. As the intellectual domination of the material world increases, the hardships and barrenness of toil diminish, and its products multiply; and while political science emancipates the enslaved races, physical science enslaves the elements and forces of nature, and emancipates mankind.

In this great movement the largest benefits will fall, with the markets of the world; on those who make the best provision for the development and diffusion of the practical sciences, as applied to industry.

No nation produces within itself all these in perfection, nor keeps up with the daily progress in them; but those are most advanced in the race, who adopt the best methods of collecting and disseminating the progressive knowledge resulting from the studies and labors of all.

Among the methods for this purpose, international assemblies and exhibitions are increasing in numbers, in frequency and in importance.

The diffusion of knowledge is in proportion to the numbers brought in simultaneous contact with its sources and with each other; and the more numerous the objects assembled, the more numerous the exhibitors and visitors brought together, the better will be the results."

In the large and liberal views so clearly expressed, your committee cannot but think that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and its kindred institutions throughout the country, will unanimously and cordially concur. In the spirit of the distinguished diplomatist, who bluntly but wisely declared, that "England wants no poor neighbors," we hold, that the highest interests of all the nations of the earth are best promoted by the general advance of them all, in the arts of civilization and peace; and that no more effectual agency can be proposed for this comprehensive purpose, than the International Congresses of our modern world for the universal interchange of knowledge, scientific, artistic and industrial.

The last International Statistical Congress was held at Berlin in 1863, at which it was unanimously recommended to all the nations to constantly interchange the statistical publications of each, that all might accurately know the physical and moral condition and progress of all. Upon that occasion reference was made to the exalted sentiments embodied in the inaugural address of Prince Albert, who had presided at the preceding congress at London. Speaking of the world-improving effect of such statistical comparisons and studies, he nobly says:

"They prove to us afresh in figures—what we know already from feeling and experience—how dependent the different nations are upon each other for their progress, for their moral and material prosperity, and that the essential condition of their mutual happiness is the maintenance of peace and good will among each other. Let them all be rivals, but rivals in the noble race of social improvement, in which, although it may be the lot of one to arrive first at the goal, yet all will equally share the prize—all feeling their own powers and strength increase in the healthy competition."

We should ever bear in mind, that the world lives no longer in barbarous and feeble "tribes," but in civilized and powerful "nations," themselves forming a world-wide family, with mutual rights and mutual obligations. This cardinal truth should be the pole star of our public ethics. The moral interfusion of nations, with Christianity creating one common Christendom, has been steadily strengthening through the modern ages. The catholicity of science, with its universal laws, applications and modes of notation and expression, pervades the human race. Its universal agents, alike subtle and powerful, go forth to subdue earth and ocean, for the common enjoyment of man. At this very hour, not content with lighting every sea-coast by the most brilliant and delicate apparatus deeply penetrating the darkness, to save from wreck the mariners of the globe—it is seeking to establish, through the common agency of the maritime powers, a system of signals, uttering, on the broadest ocean wastes and amid the wildest fury of the elements, one common, international language of world-encircling humanity. Cannot the nations consent, at least occasionally, to meet on the land in peaceful fraternity, kindly and wisely to seek the good of all?

The invitation from the government of France to unite in the Exposition at Paris did not reach the government at Washington until April last, after Congress had adjourned, so that the State Department was not able to state, in answer, what amount of space would be required for the products of the United States in the proposed exhibition, as it would mainly depend on the money appropriations and other necessary provisions by Congress when they should reassemble. Meanwhile Mr. Bigelow, our Minister at Paris, under special instructions from Secretary Seward, has exerted himself ably and efficiently to secure for the United States not only adequate space in the Exposition, but a prolongation of the time fixed by the Imperial Commission for reporting the products to be exhibited.

The report of Secretary Seward to President Johnson, transmitted to Congress on the 11th December, states the importance of an early appropriation on their part for the necessary expenses, as being "a judicious outlay, from which large returns may be confidently anticipated in effects upon the national revenues and resources, by tending to expand the demand for our productions, by attracting, for the development of our latent wealth, reinforcements of labor and capital, and in the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge of the improved applications of science to agriculture, manufactures and art, through the results of the reports of the General Scientific Committee. The moral influence, moreover, of a just and liberal illustration of the vitality and progress of this nation, at such an international gathering, so soon after a great civil war, ought not to be overlooked in the consideration of the subject."

In the absence of any designation of space in behalf of the United States, the Imperial Commission allotted, early in 1865, an area for their use about six times as large as that which had been occupied by our citizens at the prior exhibitions in London and Paris, but which, for want of adequate preparation, had been by no means creditable to our country as a whole. It requires but a slight examination of the programme of products proposed to be exhibited at the Exposition of 1867, and of the capacity of our country to fill many of its departments, to see that the amount of space now allotted to the United States will be wholly inadequate, and that it will be necessary for our government without delay to secure additional room, by erecting a supplemental building on the open grounds adjoining or near the "Palace."

The diagram of the "Palace" and its interior divisions shows it to be a building of elliptical form, about 1,610 feet long and 1,245 feet broad, covering an area of about 35 acres, in the centre of the "*Champ de Mars*," a spacious open square or "Park" of about 150 acres. In the centre of the Palace is an open interior court or garden, about 533 feet long and 184 feet broad. The Palace covers an elliptical ring around this interior garden of about 490 feet in breadth, with a total area of 143,848 square *metres*, very nearly equal, at 10½ square feet to the *metre*, to 1,510,000 square feet.

The elliptical building is subdivided by three concentric passage-ways into seven separate galleries, each about 50 feet broad, which was respectively allotted to the first seven grand divisions or "groups" of objects to be exhibited. By a single walk around either of the "galleries," the visitor may successively review and compare the products of the respective nations, of the particular character embraced in the "group." There are ten "groups" in all, of which three will be outside of the palace, in the "Park" adjacent, principally embracing living products of agriculture, and of horticulture, with several objects of miscellaneous character.

These ten "groups" are each divided into "classes" more or less numerous, there being 95 in all. They are fully described in the analytical programme prepared by the Imperial Commission, a copy of which is transmitted herewith for the examination of the chamber. It deserves to be attentively studied for its full and clear analysis of the industrial and artistic products of all nations.

Your committee have only room, in the present report, briefly to state the headings of the "groups"—the first seven successively occupying the seven "galleries" of the "Palace," and the remaining three, portions of the "Park" adjacent.

No. 1 embraces "Works of Art;" in five classes.

No. 2 embraces "Materials and their applications in the Liberal Arts;" in eight classes.

No. 3 embraces "Furniture and other objects used in Dwellings;" in thirteen classes.

No. 4 embraces "Garments, Tissues for Clothing, and other Wearing Apparel;" in thirteen classes.

No. 5 embraces "Products, wrought and unwrought, of Extractive Industries," (including mines, forests, agriculture, fisheries, hunting, leather, furs, dyes, chemicals, and collections of natural growth;) in seven classes.

No. 6 embraces "Machines, Instruments and Processes of Common Arts;" in twenty classes.

No. 7 embraces "Food, fresh or preserved, in various stages; in seven classes.

No. 8 embraces, (in the Park,) "Animals and specimens of Agricultural Establishments;" in nine classes.

No. 9 embraces "Living Products and specimens of Horticulture;" in six classes.

No. 10 embraces "Objects connected with the Amelioration of the Moral and Physical Condition of the Population;" in seven classes.

It is not expected that all the nations can furnish specimens of interest in all the groups, but that the plan will be so far flexible, as to permit room to be taken from any gallery not fully occupied, for an excess of objects in the gallery adjacent; but each group must be confined within the particular passage ways dividing the building, and no group wholly obliterated.

The total area within the palace is divided among the different nations in the following proportions:

TO EUROPEAN NATIONS.

	Square Metres.	Proportion of the Whole.
France	64,056	0.438
Great Britain and dependencies	22,002	0.157
Prussia	7,528	0.052
Austria	7,528	0.052
Other German States	7,528	0.052
Belgium	7,249	0.050
Italy	3,888	0.027
Russia	2,916	0.018
Switzerland	2,416	0.016
Sweden and Norway	2,091	0.014
Spain	1,944	0.014
Portugal	1,134	0.008
Denmark	650	0.005
Greece	648	0.004
Roumania	648	0.004
Papal States	300	0.002

TO AMERICAN NATIONS.

	Square Metres.	
To the United States	2,788	0.020
Brazil	972	0.006
Mexico and Central America	648	0.004
South American States	810	0.006

TO MOHAMMEDAN AND PAGAN NATIONS.

	Square Metres.	
To Turkey	1,296	0.008
Persia and Central Asia	648	0.004
China, Japan and Southern Asia	810	0.006
African and Oceanica	810	0.006

It thus appears that the proportion of space allotted to the United States is 0.020, or one-fiftieth part of the whole, being 2,788 square metres, about 29,234 square feet. From this must be deducted the necessary spaces for the open passage ways running through it, leaving an available space remaining of only 16,824 square feet, not quite equal to the area of seven ordinary building lots in New-York. It forms a narrow wedge-shaped figure, about 450 feet long and 100 feet broad at the exterior line of the palace, converging to a front of about 11 feet on the interior garden. It is subdivided as follows:

For group No. 1, "works of art," 665 square feet, (with 1,286 feet of wall room for pictures.)
For group No. 2, materials for liberal arts..1,830 feet.
For group No. 3, furniture, &c.…1,082 feet.
For group No. 4, garments, &c.…2,467 feet.
For group No. 5, products, &c.…3,880 feet.
For group No. 6, machines, &c.…5,610 feet.
For group No. 7, food…1,190 feet.
Total…16,824 feet.

It must be apparent at once that these spaces will not suffice to adequately exhibit the products of the United States, and that it will be indispensably necessary for our government to erect a supplemental building.

The applications for space already made to Mr. Derby, the agent of the United States at New-York, far more than fill the whole of the space above described. The government of Belgium already finds the space allotted to her quite insufficient, although nearly three times that of the United States, and is to erect a supplemental building in the Park.

It will be perceived that the last of the resolutions recommended by the committee for adoption by the Chamber, specially invites the attention of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, in the different cities of the United States to the peculiar national importance, both political and financial, of the proposed exposition. There is evident propriety in so doing, in the greater fitness of those institutions for selecting, at least for their own localities, the objects most worthy of exhibition in Europe. To their better judgment the Chamber of Commerce of New-York leaves that selection, believing that the proper officers of the government will judiciously collate and condense the local information thus to be furnished, and be thereby enabled to comprehensively and accurately present at Paris the varied resources of our country, not only as a whole, but in their due proportions.

Some of the proposed "groups" embrace articles of luxurious character, in which our country may not yet be preëminent. But even in the department of "Art," we need not blush for the glowing landscapes which shall depict the lights and shadows of our varied scenery, from the gentle valleys of the Atlantic States to the majestic and giant peaks of our Cordilleras, inclosing within our broad interior another Switzerland.

In this great Exposition each of our States may, in fact, paint its own physical portrait—not on the canvas, nor in human lineaments, but in the characteristic exhibition of its peculiar products.

New-England may and doubtless will abundantly display the marvels of her preëminently inventive genius, and her varied and "victorious industry" on land and sea. New-York, the common carrier for her sister States, may exhibit the models of her ships, perhaps of her "canal-boats"—her precious salines—the remains of her ancient forests—the dormant wealth of her Adirondacks—her grazing industry—her gigantic engines of war and of peace, and the endless variety of her minor machineries and manufactures.

New-Jersey may exhibit her peculiarly varied mineral wealth, her locomotive engines, her carriages and equipments, fit to be displayed in the Bois de Boulogne; and last, not least, and as forming a part of the "Seventh Group," the luxurious "molusks," over which she, with New-York, exercises undisputed sway.

Pennsylvania may point, "not to her mines, but to her mountains of coal"—the broad and enduring basis of her wealth and power—already laying under tribute all the hearth-stones of the North; to the perfection and delicacy of her manufactures; to her new-found treasures in mineral oils; to the cyclopean energy of her furnaces, melting and moulding the iron of her "thousand hills;" while little Delaware may well display her gunpowder, and Maryland her tobacco, her iron, her chemicals, and the beauty and fineness of her building materials.

The "sunny South," emerging from every cloud, and "turning her swords into ploughshares," may exhibit the richness and abundance of her semi-tropical products, still so necessary to the welfare and comfort of the human race.

The great Northwest, looking out on the greatest of the lakes and the long interior chain of British waters, for which she furnishes the commercial outlet, may show her copper, her furs, and the lofty pines around the crystal sources of our great continental river, winding its majestic course through twenty degrees of latitude to the cotton and sugar fields around the Gulf.

The great valley itself, the destined centre of American empire, may send forth from each of her mighty group of States, specimens of that gigantic mass of cereals, and of the millions of animals fed by those cereals, which soon must render it the dominant portion of the American Union.

The States of the Pacific will not only exhibit their gold, their copper, and above all, their quicksilver, so providentially and abundantly garnered up to aid our mining interests, but they may circumnavigate Cape Horn to carry to Paris one of the monster monarchs of their forests coeval with the Christian era; while our vast metalliferous interior, with its parallel mountain ranges, prolongation of the Cordilleras of our sister-continent, heavily laden with gold and silver—and its broad and hitherto inaccessible basin, the laboratory of the continent in the early geological ages, with its immense deposits of saline and alkaline wealth, the basis of its future commerce—will send forth its glittering specimens for the admiration of Europe.

From this precious, God-given variety of physical resources, our government, doubtless, will wisely select, if all cannot be exhibited. In 1863, during the darkest hours of the great rebellion, now happily closed, our lamented and martyred President deemed it proper to send out a representative to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin. The delegate, on asking for instructions, received the condensed and characteristic answer: "Show Europe our food and our gold." That important duty could then be only partially discharged, but may now be completed by visible proofs. The Valley of the Mississippi must send out as living witnesses, vigorous stalks of its cereals, in all their varieties, laden heavily with their golden fruit; and by their side, the wonder-working agricultural machinery, doing the work of millions of men, and rendering possible the planting, and reaping, and gathering in of harvests so enormous. The mines of America must also tell their story, each for itself, by actual specimens from every metalliferous peak and valley, from ocean to ocean, accompanied not only by accurate assays and descriptive memoirs, but by the metallurgic processes which extort from each its utmost value.

With such evidence before its eyes, incredulous Europe may learn to believe the statistical tables which show a yearly growth of cereals in the American Union, not by hundreds, but by thousands of millions of bushels, and its ultimate ability to feed the civilized world. It may also come to comprehend the capacity of our mines not only to speedily extinguish our national debt, and meanwhile reduce the burden of the interest by hundreds of millions of dollars; but what is of far higher moral value, to hasten the period when our young republic may resume its true position among the specie-paying nations of the globe.

Above all, this great Exposition will unfold to assembled Europe the all-important truth, that of the outspread and fertile continent committed to our care, the seat of a future development so gigantic, at least one-half is still in its virgin state, broadly and liberally open to the over-worked and over-crowded millions in the Older World, seeking to better their condition; and where, with God's good providence, they may find a resting place and a refuge from further poverty or want.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
DENNING DUER,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
ELLIOTT C. CODWIN,
Committee.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Decision in a Fraudulent Bond Case.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *William C. Barney, Beutnam Fabian and Reginald Chauncey.*—The motion to quash the indictment in these cases was yesterday morning decided by Judge Shipman, granting the motion. The following is his opinion:

Shipman, J.—The defendants in this case stand indicted for the crime of forging and uttering a certain false and fraudulent bond, within the precincts of the Custom-house, in this city. The bond in question purports to be given to the United States in pursuance of regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of that part of the sixty-first section of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, relating to the exportation of distilled spirits, &c. The amount of the bond is $5,234. The conditions relate to the exportation of a quantity of alcohol, alleged therein to be about to be exported from New-York to Havre, and require that certificates, and other proof required by the Treasury regulations, of the landing of the article at the latter port, should be produced to the proper officer within one year of the date of the bond; and that the article should not be relanded at any port or place within the United States. The bond was to be void on the performance of the conditions, otherwise to remain in force.

The government claims to have conclusive proof that the bond was forged and fraudulent, and that it was made and uttered by these defendants for the purpose of defrauding the United States. The Grand Jury have indicted them, and now, before plea, they move to quash the indictment upon various grounds.

In order to properly notice the questions raised, it will be well here to refer to the two principal features of the indictment, and the particular laws upon which it is founded. The indictment has two counts; the first for forging the bond, and the second for uttering it. The first count is founded upon the third section of the Crimes Act of 1825, 4 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 115, in connection with a certain law, or laws, of the State of New-York, which were in force in that State at the date of the passage of the act of Congress.

The second count is founded upon the act of Congress of March 3, 1823, 3 U. S. Stats. at Large, section 1, p. 771. This section relates, among other things, to the forging, false making and uttering of certain instruments, with intent to defraud the United States.

It will be more convenient to first consider the points raised on the motion touching the second count. It is insisted that the first section of the act of 1823 has no relation whatever to the forging or uttering of a forged instrument of the character of the one in question. If this point is well taken, then the second count charges no offence punishable by the courts of the United States, and must therefore fall. It is now settled law, universally acted upon by these courts, that they cannot resort to the common law as a source of criminal jurisdiction. However that body of jurisprudence may furnish the Federal courts with rules of procedure, definition and construction, these tribunals have no power to try any offences except such as are in some form prohibited by the constitution or by act of Congress.

The section upon which the second count is founded is in the following words: "If any person shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering forging or counterfeiting any deed, power of attorney, or order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling any other person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum, or sums of money, or cause to be uttered or published as true any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited, or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented at any office or officer of the government of the United States any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, in support of, or in relation to any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to imprisonment and kept at hard labor for a period not less than one nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding than one thousand dollars."

The foregoing section may be properly divided into three parts: The first refers to the false marking, forging, or altering any writing for the purpose of obtaining any money of the United States; the second, for uttering any such false, forged, or altered writing, with intent to defraud the United States; and the third, to the presentation at or transmission to any office or offices of the United States *any* false, forged or altered writing in support of or in relation to any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States. The first branch does not count in express words upon a guilty knowledge, or an intent to defraud the United States in the forger, for the very obvious reason that the fabrication of the instrument for the purpose of obtaining money of the United States necessarily implies both. No person could do the act prohibited without both a guilty knowledge and an intent to defraud the government. The second branch of the section expressly counts upon both a guilty knowledge and a guilty intent to defraud the United States, because one might possibly utter as true, by passing to another an instrument which had been originally framed to procure money of the government, knowing of its character, with a guilty intent to defraud the person to whom it was thus passed. Circumstances might be such as to exclude the idea that the passer had any intent or expectation that the United States would be defrauded, but only that the individual receiving the false writing would be cheated. This might occur when the false writing had already been rejected by the government, or when the money sought to be obtained had already been paid. This guilty intent would be reached by the State law. The object of this, as with many of the criminal statutes of the United States is to punish frauds on the government and not frauds on individuals. But if, with knowledge of the false character of the writing, one should utter it, with intent to defraud the government, then, and not till then, all the elements of a crime against the United States would be embraced in the act of uttering. It therefore became necessary, in framing the act, to supply by express words, the indispensable features of the crime of uttering, which that forging necessarily implied. This explains the reason why the phraseology of the second is more full in descriptive terms than the first part of the section. The terms "for the purpose of obtaining or receiving any sum or sums of money" are descriptive of the character of the instrument as well as the intent of the fabricater. The tenor of the instrument and its relation to the end in view, must be, in some degree, in harmony with the object which the offender seeks to obtain. This is the class of writings with which the first clause of the section deals. It is against the altering of *such* writings that the second clause is leveled. The first clause punishes forging or altering of the same kind of instruments of which the second clause punishes the uttering. Otherwise the word "such" in the statute has no meaning. That it does, however, have a meaning, and was not a clerical error, or word loosely and inaptly thrown in, is evident on inspecting the third clause of this section. In that clause the word "such" is dropped, and the transmission of "any" writing in support of, or in relation to any claim of account, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the false and forged character of the writing, is made an offence. It makes no difference whether the account or claim is against the United States, or in its favor and against an individual. The forged or false paper may be for the enhancement or support of a claim against the Government, or it may be for the reduction or extinguishment of a claim in its favor against an individual. In either case, if transmitted with a guilty knowledge and intent, it is a crime of the same grade, and liable to the same penalty as an original forgery. The object of the offender might be not to obtain money, but to avoid the payment of money, acts which, in a highly penal statute, require to be distinguished by plain and unambiguous terms. The word "such" therefore, was dropped in this last clause of the act, because its use would carry with it the words of the first clause, "for the purpose of obtaining and receiving any sum or sums of money of the United States," and thus greatly narrow the scope of the last clause, thereby necessarily leaving unpunished a large class of offences which might be committed by those who were indebted to the government, and who should seek to evade payment by false and forged writings. This would have excluded from the operation of the statute all offences arising out of the transmission of false papers in support of or in relation to any claims for land or other property than money. It may be asked why did not Congress provide in this same act against the forgery of all this latter class of instruments. It is not easy to answer the question unless the answer be found in the fact that transmission of false papers relating to accounts and claims where no money was to be obtained, would be more readily detected and proved than the forgery of the same writings. But whether this query can be answered satisfactorily or not it is clear that the crime of forgery in this section is confined to instruments designed to obtain money from the United States. This is virtually conceded by the fact that the indictment in the present case was not placed upon that branch of the section as well as upon that which prohibits uttering. Apart, however, from all these considerations, the plainest rules of construction show that the use of the word "such" in the second clause, and its omission in the third, was intended to make the first and second clauses operate on the same class of writings and on no other. From these views it therefore follows that the second count describes no offense which this court is authorized to punish.

We will now consider the first count of the indictment. This is founded upon the third section of the act of March 3, 1825, which provides "That if any offence shall be committed in any of the places aforesaid, the punishment of which is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment, as the laws of the State in which such fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory or magazine, or other place ceded as aforesaid, is situated, provided for the like offense when committed within the body of any county of such State."

The terms "in any of the places aforesaid" and "ceded as aforesaid," refer to the prior sections, first and second, of the same act, which provide for the punishment of specific offences against the laws of the United States when committed in any place or needful building of the United States, "the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States." A question arising under this third section came before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States *vs.* Paul, reported in the 6th Peters. The Court held in that case that the words "the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such fort, &c., ceded as aforesaid, is situated," are to be limited to the laws of the several States in force at the time of the enactment of the statute. Whatever might be the opinion of this court if this were now a new question, it is bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court already cited. That court limited the clause quoted above to the present tense, and confined it to the date of the act. The clause describing the places upon which the law was to operate is also, and emphatically, in the present tense, and after the most careful consideration, I have been unable to find any rule of construction or reason which would authorize this court to extend the act in its reference to places beyond its scope as applied to the State laws. To do so would produce singular results. The site of the New-York Custom-house was not ceded to the United States till 1865. Between the date of the act, to wit, March 3, 1825, and the date of the session in 1865, many criminal statutes of New-York which were in force at the first-named date were repealed, and among them the very act relied on in this case. This latter act was repealed in 1829. To hold that the act of Congress, so far as it refers to places, included places thereafter to be ceded, and restrict the words "laws of the State provide" to such laws as were in force at the passage of the act, would in effect decide that the act of cession by the State of New-York in 1865, *proprio vigore*, operated to revive and put in force highly penal statutes of the State which had long been repealed. I cannot bring my mind to believe that either Congress or the Legislature of the State of New-York contemplated any such result. Consequences so surprising and so remote might, and I think would arise, that they could not fairly be presumed to have been within the contemplation of either party. If every new deed of cession of a building site to the United States is to revive a criminal code which has been defunct for forty years, strange results might follow. Whipping and the pillory would in some cases have to be inflicted, for they were the penalties denounced by some of the State laws in force in 1825 for offences for which the laws of the United States provide no punishment. The United States have only abolished these barbarous relics of a barbarous age in cases where their infliction was provided for by the acts of Congress. Indeed, I should hesitate long before I should decide that Congress intended that courts should resort to the repealed laws of any State as a source of criminal jurisdiction.

I have not come to these conclusions without careful consideration. It is said that this construction of the second section of the act of 1825 is unfortunate inasmuch as there are many places and buildings belonging to the United States, the sites whereof have been ceded since the act went into operation, and therefore offences may be committed within such places which cannot be punished under any existing law of the United States, the answer is that the responsibility for this difficulty does not rest with the judicial department of the government. Courts cannot make, but only expound and enforce the laws. But a mere glance at the history of the government will show that this act must of necessity be limited to its operation. It cannot extend to States admitted into the Union since March 3, 1825, because there was no "laws of the State" in force at that time. The State which was not in existence on the 3d of March, 1825, could of course have no laws upon which this act was to operate. I assume, of course, that the word "State," as used in this section, refers only to a State of the United States, for if it should be assumed that it was used in a more comprehensive sense, and included any State or body politic which might be thereafter admitted to the Union, then, in case the act should be held to apply to building-sites or places ceded to the United States since March 3, 1825, the Federal Courts in Florida, Texas, California, and the States carved out of the Louisiana purchase since that date, might have to resort to laws in force in 1825, which were of Spanish, Mexican or French origin. This would occur unless they resorted to territorial laws then in force; but if none were in force, and the old laws of foreign origin still lingered, they would have to enforce such punishments as those latter laws provided.

It follows, therefore, that inasmuch as the Supreme Court has declared that section 3 of the act of 1825 restricts the courts to the laws of the States then in force, the operation of the act must also be restricted to the places which had been ceded at or before that time. This the logical result of the doctrine laid down in U. S. *vs.* Paul, already cited, and so long as that case stands, the only one which can be reached without producing a most singular and incongruous state of things, which I think it is not too much to say that Congress never intended.

The case of the United States *vs.* Davis, reported in the 5th of Mason, has been relied on as establishing a precedent for punishing offences not expressly prohibited by act of Congress, in places the cite whereof has been ceded since March 3, 1865; but the case of the United States *vs.* Paul was subsequent. Besides, the point was not raised in the case in 5th of Mason, and therefore the case is not entitled to very great weight in determining the present motion.

There were several other questions discussed on the argument. One was whether the third section of the act of March 3, 1825, was not only intended to supply penalties in cases where Congress had prohibited acts but had omitted to prescribe the punishment. Another question was whether the term "laws of the State" referred only to the statute laws, or embraced also the common law so far as it was in force in the State. Another point was whether the court could, in any event, resort for jurisdiction to a State law after it was repealed. Some of these questions are by no means free from difficulty; but the conclusion to which I have come renders their consideration unnecessary here.

I regret that I am compelled to announce this result. The crime charged in this indictment is a grave one, and I understand that one of the defendants is accused of having committed the act while in the employ of the government in an official position, the duties of which embraces the supervision of bonds of the character of the one alleged to be fraudulent. I regret that the charge cannot be investigated in this court, and the defendants be acquitted if found innocent, and, is guilty, be properly punished; but I am satisfied that this court has no power to try the case on this indictment, and must therefore grant the motion that the indictment be quashed.

For the government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Sedgwick; for the defendant Barney, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for the other defendants, Messrs. James & Dunphy.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

DOCK AND RIVER THIEVES.

Roundsman Rusher, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while on duty on Saturday morning, about daylight, saw a rowboat lying alongside of a canal-boat, in the slip near Pier No. 43 North River, and also noticed that the boat had a bale of cotton in tow. He, with the assistance of Officer Burns, of the same precinct, secured the cotton, and it was subsequently identified by Mr. Edwards, of No. 57 Broadway, as having been stolen from Pier No. 47. While making search for the owner of the cotton, the roundsman found another boat under Pier No. 47, containing a large quantity of rope, which he at once seized. Shortly after two men named Michael Cassidy and Samuel Thompson came up and claimed the boat as their property, stating that they had purchased the rope. Both men being well known to the police were arrested. The rope and boat were taken in charge by the officers, and about $150 worth of the former was identified by Capt. John Adams, of the schooner *White Cloud*, and $50 worth was also claimed by Capt. Joel Ross, of the schooner *W. C. Nelson*, leaving some $200 worth of good serviceable rope yet to be identified. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of $800 bail each.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Officer Van Dusen, of the Fourth Precinct, while on duty in Madison-street during Monday night, heard the sound of glass breaking. On making search he found a rear window of the liquor-store occupied by Charles Hussey, No. 58 Madison-street, broken, evidently with an intention to effect an entrance. Sounding the alarm rap he procured the assistance of Officer Wandley, of the same precinct, and after obtaining a light a rigid search of the premises was instituted. The investigation resulted in finding a young man named James McCluskey concealed beneath a stoop in the rear of No. 44 Oliver-street. On being arraigned yesterday morning the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. McCluskey is nineteen years of age, and resides at No. 116 Roosevelt-street.

THE CHURCH THE CIVILIZER OF THE NATIONS.

Lecture by the Most Reverend M. J. Spalding, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

Last evening Rev. M. J. Spalding, the Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, and spiritual head of the Catholic Church in this country, delivered a lecture on "The Church the Civilizer of the Nations," at the Church of St. Stephen, in Twenty-eighth-street. The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the poor under the charge of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and, as shown by the immense congregation gathered in the large church, the response to the charitable appeal was most successful in its result. Before the commencement of the lecture some choice selections were played upon the organ, and a fine contralto solo rendered by a member of the choir.

Bishop Spalding arrived attended by a large number of clergymen, and, ascending the rostrum, said: When I accepted the invitation of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul to lecture for the benefit of the poor under their charge, I little thought then that this edifice would be draped in mourning for the illustrious pastor whom you have so lately lost; but so it is alas! in this uncertain world of ours, and such is the lesson taught us daily that there is nothing real, nothing true, but Heaven. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to define at the outset of his lecture the true meaning of civilization as distinct from that claimed for the Chinese and other pagan nations, showing that Christianity was the only true civilizer. Paganism knew no charity—never built a hospital, never raised an asylum; its institutions, one and all, bare down upon the poor for the aggrandizement of the rich. Civilization was coincident with Christianity, out side of this there is not, nor never was, one worthy of the name. Who laid the foundation of this civilization but those who established Christianity—that Church by which civilization has been nursed and fostered, and which deserves the eternal gratitude of all nations who owe their progress to their conversion. Christ instructed his disciples—"Go teach all nations;" and they went forth, the poor uneducated fishermen, and with all their disadvantages, poverty overcame riches—ignorance overcame learning—the simple eloquence of Christ's followers overcame the lofty rhetoric of Greece and Rome. Eusebius, the father of Church history, states that when, by the election of Matthias, the Apostles were complete in number, they divided the nations among them, each to his province of conversion, and then raised the cross of Christ, and with it rose the dawn of civilization. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of Christianity; martyrdom did not stay its progress, and we read in Justin, a writer [of the second century, that even in his day the Christian faith had far extended itself beyond the reach of the Roman eagles, and that in Tertullian Christianity was already in the Senate, in the schools, and in the marts of trade, nothing being left to paganism but the temples. The Cross was terror and confusion to the pagan; now it is the banner, and destined to be so for ever, of all conquering civilization.

The learned lecturer then proceeded to show the influences of Christianity on the nations from century to century, and the progress of civilization under its fostering care, and the ultimate result in the enlightened civilization of the present day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Incendiary Fire—Five Horses Destroyed—A Firemen's Fight.—A fire was discovered in a frame building in Fourth-street, between North Third and Fourth, E. D., about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and before it was extinguished damage to the amount of $3,500 resulted. The lower part of the building was occupied by Daniel Butler as a stable. Five of his horses were burned to death, and one was taken out so badly injured that Sergeant Hunt, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, ordered him shot, for humane reasons. Mr. Butler's loss in horses, carriages, harness, &c., will amount to $2,000; no insurance. The upper part of the building was occupied by its owner, Abrm. Falk, as a carpenter-shop. His loss was about $1,500, on which he had an insurance of $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The same place was fired about a year ago, when Mr. Butler lost heavily. The present fire was assuredly of incendiary origin. Chief-Engineer Doyle had one of his hands badly lacerated by glass while protruding the pipe of Hose No. 3 through a window, but he still kept to his work, and was doubtless the means of saving much valuable adjoining property. But for the chivalrous and intelligent conduct of the Eastern District Department by Chief Doyle, it is apparent that the losses by fire in that truculent portion of the city would be enormous. While proceeding to this fire the members and runners of Engines Nos. 4 and 7 had a disgraceful fight. It commenced at the corner of Powers-street and Union-avenue, and continued until they got down Grand-street, in the neighborhood of Seventh. Officer Codner, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested a young ruffian named Jacob Seyes for beating William Cook and Stephen Norris over the head with a wrench, inflicting ugly wounds. Seyes was taken before Justice Dailey during the day and fined $15 for each offence, or in default, 60 days Penitentiary.

Held for Trial.—The two young men named Lovett and Phair, hailing from New-York, arrested on Sunday last by the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for offering bogus money at various places in the Sixteenth Ward, were yesterday committed by Justice Walter to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions propounded by the Court, Thomas Lovett said he was twenty-four years of age, born in Ireland, resided at No. 16 Bleecker-street, New-York, a waiter by occupation, and pleaded not guilty. James Phair said he was twenty-three years of age, a native of Ireland, resided at No. 54 Christie-street, New-York, was a laborer by occupation, and pleaded not guilty. At the time of the arrest of these young men one of them dropped a roll of bogus $5 bills on the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey, and these were introduced by the prosecution on the examination.

Serious Fall.—A returned veteran named Patrick Bradley, residing at No. 59 Mulberry-street, New-York, yesterday forenoon fell on the ice at the foot of North Third-street, E. D., and fractured his thy. The leg had been amputated at the knee while Bradley was in the army, and its place supplied with a cork one. Sergt. John Hunt of the Forty-fifth Precinct, took care of the injured man and had him sent to the hospital.

Lee-avenue Church Lectures.—The second series of popular lectures and musical entertainments will be commenced at the Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., this evening, when Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., of Baltimore, will deliver his lecture entitled "New America," which will be accompanied with vocal music by distinguished artists.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.—The board met yesterday afternoon and transacted considerable routine business. The principal matter was the report of the committee on reorganizing the Public Schools, which was discussed, but no definite action was taken in regard thereto.

[Advertisement.]
REMOVAL.
G. L. & J. B. Kelty, dealers in window-shades, curtains, &c., have removed from No. 359 to No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Arrival of Steamships.—Notice of the arrival of steamships and sailing vessels will be sent to parties desirous of meeting their friends to any part of the city or surrounding country by leaving their address at the office of the Sandy Hook Telegraph, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st. W. O. LEWIS, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"Reconstruction" can be properly understood only by those invalids and others, who use Kent's East Indian Coffee. For sale by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 6—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. J. Adamson, Detroit; Rev. J. W. Jones, New-York; Wm. Mann, Wm. H. Mann, New-York; Mrs. Margaret McCord, Brooklyn; James Reno Chester, Maryland; Mrs. Reno Chester, Maryland; Mr. Hasbrine, New-York; Mrs. Hasbrine, New-York; George Meade, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—G. W. Fernald, F. E. Skillens, Mrs. Underhill, Gen. H. C. Wayne, John F. Weinecke, G. A. Wright, H. M. McLean, E. S. Caswell, A. H. Gibbs, E. A. Flint, J. P. Thorndike, H. St. G. Affett, A. Turname, Chas. B. Topliff, Mrs. F. P. Halsey, Mrs. Todd and 2 children, James A. Whitlock, Miss Thomas, H. H. Hoiswasser, J. H. Baldwin, J. Tatnall, J. M. Smith, R. De Hay, J. G. Brown, R. Givens, Thos. White, R. S. King, Jas. Brodie, Thos. Bennett, Mrs. Chas. C. Cambridge, and 28 in the steerage.

Feb. 6—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Mrs. S. Pendleton and 2 children, Mrs. R. Gilroy, Miss Kent, Mrs. J. D. Porter, Mr. Kent, Wm. Noak, wife, 4 children and nurse, E. H. de Beaulein, Mr. Pulat, E. Larney, and 374 in the steerage.

In bark Helena, from Algoa Bay—Edward Drake, wife and child, Honora Quinn, H. J. Marshall, H. Wyld.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon rises... 12 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 45 | Gov. Island. 1 34 | Hell Gate... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary; Parit, Delanroy, Mobile, L. L. Jones; Hibernian, (Br.,) Duton, Liverpool, via Portland, Williams & Guion; Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tarifa, (Br.,) Langland, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships City of Liverpool, (Br.,) Hatfield, Liverpool, Howlett & Torrance; Geo. Turner, Crowell, Savannah, Bacon & Russell.

Barks Constantine, (Russ.,) Graatberg, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Normandie, (Fr.,) Nicolas, Point-a-Petre, Gaud., Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Cocique, (Braz.,) Ceritra, Rio Grande de Sul, John Bento; Gratitudine, (Aust.,) Porissa, Constantinople, Slocovich & Smith; L. Berry, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Frederica & Eugenia, (Br.,) Gourinand, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henrietta, (Br.,) Dunscombe, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Branch, (Br.,) Card, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.

Schooners Casper Lawson, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Wellington, (Br.,) Bercker, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Zampa, Johnson, Savannah, T. M. Mayhew; Tigris, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons; A. C. Evans, Hammond, Charleston, S. L. McCready & Co.; Alma Dellin, ——, Georgetown, S. C., Brown & Vanderbilt; J. Story, Orme, Gloucester, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 392 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage, with heavy head sea. Jan. 31, lat. 43 30, lon. 56 18, saw steamship Germania, hence for Hamburg; same day, 9 P. M., lat. 43, lon. 58, saw steamship The Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Sawyer, Galveston Jan. 26, via Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 3d inst. lat. 30 37, lon. 78 43, spoke Br. bark Sarah Mandell, from Whitehaven for Savannah.

Steamship Philadelphia, Graffam, Mobile, via Key West Jan. 31, with cotton, &c., to D. N. Carrington.

Steamship Alhambra, Benson, Charleston Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Megray, Algoa Bay 60 ds., with wool to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy northerly gales N. of Hatteras for the past 12 days.

Bark Ahkera, (Russ.,) Reichardt, Marseilles 77 ds., with mdse. to order. Been 9 ds. on the coast with heavy westerly gales and extremely cold weather.

Schr. Laffrienier, Fuller, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn, bound to New-Bedford. Feb. 4, while beating up the bay, went ashore on the Romer Shoal. Was got off by the Columbian Wrecking Company's Agent, and was towed to the city. The Captain and crew were taken off during the gale of Sunday last by the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 6, and remained near by until the arrival of the wreckers.

Schr. Watauga, Howard, Washington, N. C., with mdse. to Murray, Ferris Co.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkey, New-Haven, with ice.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Miami, from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6—Cld. ship Johann Wilhelmine, Thernan, Bremen; brig Dudley Carter, Montevideo.

Miscellaneous.

Our rivers, which were for several days entirely clear of ice, have again, in consequence of the late cold snap, been filled. No damage has been done by it, still it is cause of considerable delay among the various ferries, and navigation by sailing craft is almost impossible.

Spoken, &c.

County of Pictou—ship, 4 ds. from Savannah for Liverpool, Jan. 22, lat. 35 50, lon. 69 30.

E. A. Conant—schr., Foster, from Boston for Sagua, Jan. 19, lat. 35 09, lon. 67.

John Gilpin—bark, of Littleton, N. Z., from Table Bay for Boston, Dec. 29, lat. 18 S., lon. 17 05 W.

Marmion—steamer, from New-York for New-Orleans, Jan. 29, lat. 31 47, lon. 75 14.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 3, P. M.—Arr. bark Cephas Starret, Gregory, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Mary A. Reich, Hopkins, Baltimore, for Boston; White Sea, Pearl, New-York, for Kittery; R. H. Perkins, Lane, Providence, for Woods' Hole; Elvira M. Wright, Freeman, Boston, for Norfolk; Geo. L. Green, Reich, Boston, for Philadelphia; Emma A. Higgins, Pierce, Boston, for Rappahannock River, Va.; J. Morton, (Br.,) Goucher, Cornwallis, N. S., for New-York; Gertrude, Caldwell, Eastport, for do.; Sarah Brish, Grover, Belfast, Me., for do.; Wm. Franklin, Bell, Marblehead, for do.; Amelia, (Br.,) Fitchett, St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Sailed—Schrs. Emma C. Curtis, E. A. De Hart, West Wind, Leesburgh; Fanny Givan, (Br.,) C. D. Horton, (Br.,) Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Neva, (Br.,) Jane Emson, Nellie C. Paine, Nil Desperandum; Mary E. Nason; Ella May and J. Morton, (Br.)

Feb. 5—Arr. brig Valencia, Small, Surinam Nov. 25, of for and Boston; sailed from here Jan. 6; has been blown off as far as lat. 33, lon. 64 30; lost and split sails. Also arr. brig Catherine Rodgers, Yeaton, Calais, for New-York; schrs. Nellie Brown, Cobb, Charleston 29th ult., for Boston; Vineyard, Gross, Nansemond, Va., for do.; Mary B. Dyer, Burvere, Tangier, Va., for do.; Bay State, Hallett, New-York, for Boston; Francis, Smith, New-London, for do.; Wm. Butman, Smart, Georgetown, D. C., for Searsport; Electric Flash, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., for New-York; Ella F. Crowell, Freeman, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr. Vineyard.

Feb. 5, A. M.—Wind N. W., blowing heavy.

In port—Bark Cephas Starret; brigs Model, Valencia, Catherine Rodgers; schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) Mary A. Reich, White Sea; R. H. Perkins, Elvira M. Wright, G. L. Green, Emma A. Higgins, Gertrude, Sarah Birch, Wm. Franklin, Amelia, (Br.,) Nellie Brown, Mary B. Dyer, Bay State, Francis, Wm. Butman, Electric Flash, Ella F. Crowell, and a 3-masted schr. arrived last night, not yet boarded.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6—Cld. bark Triumph, Parker, for Matanzas; brig Ella Maria, Daily, for Cardenas; schr. Windward, Libby.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—In the bay, schrs. Geo. W. Hynson, Shaw, from New-Orleans; Mary Greenwood, Rich, from Rappahannock; David Russell, Holt, from Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

BERMUDA—In port Jan. 23, ship Mary Whiteridge, Cressy, from Antwerp for New-York, wtg. orders before dischg.; is leaking badly; barks Gipsey, Grant, from Baltimore for Belfast, Ireland; discharged cargo; leaks and wants complete set of spars and suit of sails; Laboramus, (Br.,) Raymond, from Marseilles for New-York, has completed repairs; Almenia Swan, from Rotterdam for New-York, undergoing repairs; Palo Alto, Wiley, from Galveston for Liverpool, has completed repairs; is taking in cargo, and will sail shortly; brigs Norce, (Br.,) Fossvein, New-York, for Queenstown, is discharging cargo and refitting; George Downes, Paine, Demerara, for New-York, has completed repairs, and will sail in a few ds.; Charles Smith, Parsons, from Surinam for Boston, is discharging cargo of sugar, leaking badly, and will have to be hove out; Excelsior, Cooper, discharging; Ocean Steed, from Philadelphia, has completed repairs, and sails in a few ds. for Genoa; Uhla, Lincoln, from Leghorn for New-York, has completed repairs, and sails in a few ds. for do.; schrs. Nicola, New-York, for Macoias, has completed repairs; is taking cargo, and will sail in a few ds.; May Murray, from Philadelphia for St. Johns, N. S., discharging cargo, is leaking badly; Spey, Miller, from Georgetown, P. E. I., for New-York, discharging cargo; leaks badly; Minerva, condemned and sold, refitting, and others as before.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Arr. Jan. 27, brigs Emeline, Penny, New-York Dec. 30; Rover's Bride, Rhodes, Baltimore Jan. 2; Ten Sisters, Doddridge, do.; 8th inst., Susan Crow, New-York Jan. 19; Balclutta, Bodine, do. 20th; Alexandra, Goldsworthy, do.

Sld. Jan. 16, Arthur Hopville, for New-York; 18th, steamship Belgian, Brown, from Portland for Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM—In port, Jan. 17, ship Flora McDonald, Miskilly, for New-York and Baltimore, wind bound.

At St. Croix, Jan. 2, schr. C. F. Young, Hutchinson, from Bangor, dischg.—to sail about the 10th for Bonaire.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
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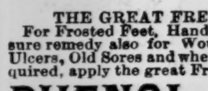
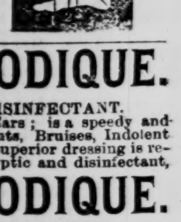
Directions for Measuring the Foot.
First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.





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